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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 747)

Name of Candidate	Manish Gurwani		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	Eng	Registration Number	14654
Center	Mukherjee Nagar	Date	19/10/16

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	
13	20	
14	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are FOURTEEN questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   पत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer the following questions is not more than 150 words each.

1. (a) A broad ethical framework as a guiding light for international relations will not only ensure harmonious relations between nations but will also lead to progress of the human race. Discuss with examples. 10

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों के लिए प्रकाश स्तंभ के रूप में एक व्यापक नैतिक ढांचा न केवल राष्ट्रों के बीच सामंजस्य पूर्ण संबंध सुनिश्चित करेगा बल्कि मानव जाति का विकास भी सुनिश्चित करेगा। सोदाहरण चर्चा कीजिए।

International relations is a dynamic process deding with divergent national interests and overall world-development in mind. Hence, a broad ethical framework governing international relations is vital.

- Ongoing conflicts and differences of opinions: While several parts of the world Ex: Syria are going through conflicts, International players have a role to play there. Difference of opinion between USA & ~~US~~ Russia and other major world powers haven't allowed the conflict to settle. In this case, ethical framework underlining peace, justice, harmony will be vital.
- International Aid: International financial institutions such as World Bank, IMF have been accused of promoting only developed world's interest. A framework emphasising on equality, mutual benefit will benefit.
- Bilateral conflicts: India-Pakistan clash on terrorism, ~~fro~~ China's muscle flexing in south China sea etc are dispute which require a well-defined framework

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Hence, a broad framework would not only eliminate conflicts but also lead to progress of human race stressing on balanced/equitable development.

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1. **(b)** What does inequality mean to you? What are the different kinds of inequality? Is inequality morally wrong? 10

असमानता से आप क्या समझते हैं? असमानता के विभिन्न प्रकार क्या हैं? क्या असमानता नैतिक रूप से गलत है?

- Inequality literally means unequal holding of resources. These resources may be of social, economic, political, gender (sex-based) in nature. When the resources are concentrated in few hands, leaving a significant proportion of people empty, this is known as inequality.
- Inequality is manifested in several forms: Economic Inequality: poverty, unemployment etc, Social inequality: Caste based discrimination; Political inequality: political power concentrated in some hands; Gender inequality: leaving women/transgenders etc out of the prism are several forms.
- Morality, in general term, stresses on fair treatment of each human being. Inequality, being a case for unequal distribution, violates this entire idea of treating everyone fairly. With grave inequality coming in, ideas of justice, autonomy, peace, compassion seem to be taking back seat. Hence, inequality is immoral because

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of the grave implications associated with it.

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2. (a) One has a moral responsibility to disobey unjust laws. In light of this statement, examine the relevance of civil disobedience in a modern democratic society. Discuss the duties and responsibilities of a law enforcing officer in such situations. 10

अन्यायपूर्ण कानूनों की अवज्ञा करना हमारा नैतिक दायित्व है। इस कथन के प्रकाश में, आधुनिक लोकतांत्रिक समाज में सविनय अवज्ञा की प्रासंगिकता का परिक्षण कीजिए। ऐसी परिस्थितियों में एक कानून प्रवर्तन अधिकारी के कर्तव्यों तथा दायित्वों की चर्चा कीजिए।

The idea of civil disobedience is relevant since historical times Mahatama Gandhi/ Martin Luther etc have always practiced/ preached not following of unjust laws.

In a modern democratic society, as people become aware of their rights Ex: Women/ Disabled/ Transgender/ Minorities/ Debt. ridden farmers they seek justice During this seeking justice process, they have a right to democratically protest and disobeying laws, they consider to be unjust (They need to be ready to tolerate the repurcussions and consequences too). Hence, the idea of civil disobedience is still prominent in today's democratic discourse in the pursuit of rights and balanced development.

In such situations, a law enforcing officer has dual responsibilities. One, to enforce rule of law i.e. to avoid ~~voi~~ voilence, to allow peace to prevail, to stop hijacking of such

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movement by some anti-social elements. At the same time, he needs to be compassionate and open to listening to grievances of citizens. A balanced approach requiring rule of law-supremacy and stressing peaceful resolution of conflict is essential.

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2. **(b)** Ensuring accountability in the administration just adds another layer in the bureaucratic process. Examine. Differentiate between accountability and responsibility. Suggest some measures through which administrative accountability can be made more effective in India. 10

प्रशासन में जवाबदेही (Accountability) सुनिश्चित करना नौकरशाही प्रक्रिया में एक और स्तर जोड़ देता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। जवाबदेही और उत्तरदायित्व (Responsibility) के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। कुछ ऐसे उपाय बताइए जिससे भारत में प्रशासनिक जवाबदेही को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाया जा सके।

The idea of Accountability is twin-faced. It has aspects of Answerability & Enforcement. Accountability means that the holders of public office are accountable (to Parliament via legislative measures, to executive and to people). The idea is to ease bureaucratic decision-making by taking people together in the decision-making. Prima facie it seems that accountability adds another layer in the process but it actually makes the decision-making more efficient / equitable and participative. Ultimately, the so-called rigid layers are diluted and an efficiency bureaucracy evolves.

Responsibility, on the other hand, is link between an action and causing agent. It stresses on the individual dynamics between action and agent while Accountability is ensured through well-developed framework

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- For ensuring administrative accountability, strengthening of institutions like Lokpal/CVC; making Right to Information more vibrant and mass-based; prescribing a Code of Ethics, leveraging ICT technologies at every stage, can be done.

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3. (a) "Morality is based neither on the principle of utility, nor on a law of nature, but on human reason. But human reason can be fallible." Comment., What does morality mean to you? 10

"नैतिकता न तो उपयोगिता (utility) के सिद्धांत पर आधारित है और न ही प्रकृति के नियम पर, बल्कि यह मानवीय विवेक पर आधारित है। किंतु मानवीय विवेक दोषपूर्ण हो सकते हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। आपके लिए नैतिकता का क्या अर्थ है?

Morality, in general, is commonly accepted mode of behaviour. This commonly accepted mode of behaviour does not emnate from the law of nature, nor it does follow utility principle; All that it sees is that these standards have been accepted by people/society in general and thus are moral in nature.

This reliance on human perception of what other people/society think, is open to flaws. Because, in this definition, critical reflection on those standards of society is missing. When one doesn't critically analyze one's belief and standards at every stage, such notion of morality is bounded to be fallible and rather inappropriate.

My morality, other than common perception via society, family, learning etc also has an element of critical thinking. It also has scrutiny of

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those very standards which are otherwise considered to be sacrosanct. Hence, my morality is little more calibrated, wider than perception of what is commonly accepted.

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3. **(b)** For effective public service delivery, the need today is to move from traditional accountability mechanisms to social accountability through greater civic engagement. Discuss with examples. 10

प्रभावी सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण हेतु, जवाबदेहिता (Accountability) की पारंपरिक प्रणाली के स्थान पर अधिकाधिक नागरिक भागीदारी के माध्यम से सामाजिक जवाबदेही प्रणाली की ओर अग्रसर होना वर्तमान समय की आवश्यकता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

For ensuring effective delivery of public services, accountability mechanisms need to be ~~scru~~ redefined. Without denying the utility of traditional legislative / executive / financial (audit) accountability, the essence today, lies in people's participation leading to a regime of social accountability.

Several examples:

- Discussion with people in law-making: When an act is being framed, comments from people are invited so as to make the process participative. This in turn, ensures accountability of legislative framework
- Social Audit: Several govt schemes needs to be strengthening via scrutinizing them by the people who are the beneficiaries. The Social Audit model has been found to be successful in MGNREGA / PDS etc.
- Municipal bodies / local bodies: Through making people part of the decision making, PRIs also emphasize the need of civic engagement.

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- In education/health too, School Management Committee, Mohalla clinics etc are steps which not just make people participate but also enhance the accountability of public offices for public services

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4. (a) What do you mean by social justice? Explain with examples, why it is imperative for a society to promote social justice. 10

सामाजिक न्याय से आप क्या समझते हैं? उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए कि सामाजिक न्याय को प्रोत्साहित करना किसी समाज के लिए क्यों अनिवार्य है?

Social justice, as an idea, is multi-dimensional and has very facets. It means socially a complete No to discrimination, stressing on individual's liberty to choose profession of his/her choice, moving away from a caste-based 'hierarchy', sense of fair treatment to vulnerables such as Disabled/ Transgenders/ Scheduled Castes etc.

Overall, it is justice when accepted as a social norm.

- In a diverse society which is made up of people of different calibres/ different abilities, different histories, caste, sex, religion etc; it becomes imperative to promote social justice.
- Recent Una violence in M.P. stresses that the lack of social justice may not just disrupt the otherwise peaceful fabric of society but also causes grave law & order troubles.
- Recent Patidar agitations/ Jat agitations with the ideas of 'social justice' and 'equality' have posed a thorough challenge to the administrative machinery.

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- In a diverse society, for it to collectively grow, it is essential to ensure everyone's fair treatment, otherwise the society might not reach its full potential.

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4. **(b)** Investigative reporting by media can be a significant source of information on corruption. What are ethical issues involved in investigative journalism? What safeguards can be introduced to prevent its misuse? 10
मीडिया द्वारा खोजी (इनवेस्टिगेटिव) रिपोर्टिंग भ्रष्टाचार संबंधी सूचना का महत्वपूर्ण स्रोत हो सकती है। खोजी पत्रकारिता से जुड़े नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं? इसके दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए कौन से सुरक्षा उपाय आरंभ किए जा सकते हैं?

- Investigative reporting by media consists of methods of informal investigation to get to the depth of the issues and has helped in information on corruption. There are several ethical issues:

- Undermining the actual law enforcement agencies
- The agencies such as CVC/CBI/Anti-Corruption bureau etc are empowered to gather information and take corrective measures. Investigating reporting by media can undermine them.

- Vigilante justice: The idea of justice may take a backseat with anarchy prevailing.

- 'Corruption / Coercive measures': Media houses can end up indulging in corrupt practices to either abandon the piece of information or modify it to suit their context.

- Principle of Natural justice may also be violated as the other party often doesn't have the opportunity to respond.

Safeguards:

1) Guidelines by Broadcasting Authority to promote

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ethical standards.

2) Natural justice : Allowing the party to express its views.

3) Strengthening of law-enforcement agencies.

4) Training framework for journalism should stress the need for truth and not sensationalization.

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5. (a) While transplantation of organs represents one of the most spectacular achievements of modern medical science, it has raised many ethical issues as well. Discuss. Also, examine the issues related to organ transplantation in India. 10

यद्यपि अंग प्रत्यारोपण आधुनिक चिकित्सा विज्ञान की सर्वाधिक प्रभावशाली उपलब्धियों में से एक का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है, तथापि इसने कई नैतिक मुद्दे भी खड़े किए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में अंग प्रत्यारोपण से जुड़े मुद्दों का भी परीक्षण कीजिए।

· Transplantation of organs has many ethical issues such as:

· Commercialization :- With transplantation of organs taking place, a whole market dealing with human organs is emerging with intermediaries.

· Inequality: Is the transplantation affordable for lower sections of the society? The element of unaffordability by poor people is also there.

· Exploitation of poor people : With poor, destitutes may be forced to sell their organs such as Kidneys. This exploits the poor and puts undue pressure on them.

· Medical standards : With the growing market for organ transplantation, is the ethical standards for medical profession being followed, is a tough question to ponder over.

In India, though there is National Organ Transplantation - Organization exists. Yet,

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There still remains some regulatory issues other than the ethical issues aforementioned.
- Lack of budget for the organisation/ lack of awareness/ lack of penetration of medical expertise are some of the other issues.

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5. (b) There can be honesty without integrity, but no integrity without honesty. Do you agree? Justify your stand with examples. 10

सत्यनिष्ठा के बिना ईमानदारी संभव है, किंतु ईमानदारी के बिना सत्यनिष्ठा संभव नहीं है। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? उदाहरण सहित अपने मत का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

Honesty and Integrity are inter-linked concepts. Integrity stresses on consistency of standards, beliefs, principles etc. while honesty is a principle of being honest, leading to a virtue. 'Integrity' says that a person should always apply his/her principles irrespective of the situations that he/she faces.

Hence, integrity i.e consistency of principles has a principle named honesty enshrined in it.

On the other hand, there are cases where an individual is honest but not consistent with this and hence, suffers from lack of integrity.

Example: An IAS officer posted somewhere is an honest officer, always stressing on the audit mechanisms to enforce. Yet, on a particular occassion, under the influence of a seasoned politician, he ~~not only~~ allows a malpractice to go unnoticed, though without generating any kind of entitlement for him. In this

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case, he is honest but doesn't have integrity as he succumbed to the pressure of a politician.

- While integrity in itself stresses the need for principles including honesty.

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6. "It is not always the same thing to be a good person and a good citizen." Explain the meaning of this statement and analyse its implications for a democratic society. 10

"अच्छा व्यक्ति होना और अच्छा नागरिक होना हमेशा समान बात नहीं होती है।" इस कथन के अर्थ की व्याख्या कीजिए और लोकतांत्रिक समाज के लिए इसके निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

- The statement says that being a good person and a good citizen are not one and the same always. Sometimes, one can be a good person but not a good citizen or vice-versa. In a democratic society, one has to be fulfilling his/her citizen/civic responsibilities as well as promoting good interpersonal relations with other people of the society.
- During our thrust on civic responsibilities, one may end up being considered as a bad person often being branded as too idealist. This happens in cases where an individual tries to be a good citizen but does not become popular as keeping civic interest over individual interest generates some sense of unpopularity
- The implications are that an individual is caught up in a dilemma as to whether he should keep his civic responsibilities ahead or he should rather stay in the good book of others.

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7. Value of compassion towards the weak extends the limits of operations of a public servant by introducing flexibility but dilutes the principle of objectivity. Discuss. If a conflict arises between the value of compassion and principle of objectivity, how will you deal with it as a public servant? 10

कमजोर के प्रति करुणा की भावना रखने की महत्ता किसी लोकसेवक के कार्यक्षेत्र की सीमाओं में लोचशीलता लाकर उसे विस्तारित करती है, किंतु वस्तुनिष्ठता के सिद्धांत को निर्बल करती है। चर्चा कीजिए। यदि करुणा की महत्ता और वस्तुनिष्ठता के सिद्धांत के बीच संघर्ष पैदा होता है, तो एक लोक सेवक के रूप में आप इस परिस्थिति से किस प्रकार निपटेंगे?

Compassion essentially try to understand the situation of the weak from their perspective as well as having a desire to change.

With this compassion in mind, there seems to be an ethical conflict with objectivity.

Objectivity essentially means that the decision-making should be based on empirical-evidences, sound reasoning and there should be no element of preferences, biases, prejudices etc.

Hence, prima facie compassion seems to be diluting the objectivity.

As a civil servant, this dilemma is quite popular. To solve this, few things need to be kept in mind:

1) Understanding that objectivity deals with empirical evidences and there is enough empirical evidence available to suggest the plight of the weak.

2) 'Idealism is deeply rooted in pragmatism'

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Making positive intervention in the interest of vulnerable is a constitutional feature and nothing new/ illegal about it.

3) Efforts should be made that compassionate actions should have an element of objectivity and hit at the root of the problem

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8. Which administrator had a lasting impact on your decision to join the civil services and why? Should administrators have increased media presence so that the common man can know more about their efforts and achievements? Justify your stand. 10

किस प्रशासक ने लोक सेवाओं में सम्मिलित होने के आपके निर्णय पर अमिट छाप छोड़ी और क्यों? क्या प्रशासक को मीडिया की उपस्थिति को बढ़ाना चाहिए जिससे सामान्य जनता उनके प्रयासों और उपलब्धियों के बारे में अधिक जानकारी प्राप्त कर सके? अपने मत का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

While, India has produced several seasoned administrators. To count one, for me, it has to be 'Metro man' E. Sreedharan. An officer of the Indian Railway Engineering office, he made an everlasting impact on the lives of millions of people.

- High efficiency & work-ethics: finishing a tough project like Konkan railway within the time frame with great accuracy & efficiency, is something that I always wanted to learn from him.
- leading from the front: One could find him not just in his chamber but also on the field, wearing security helmets guiding engineers/ workers as to what should be done.
- Zero tolerance on Corruption: Considered to be a no non-sense officer, he is known to be a man of integrity.
- Handling diversity of projects: Delhi Metro, advisor in Jaipur metro indicate the diversity.

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Administrators have to ensure that their work is not just done but also seen to be done. This arouses people's participation in the process and inspires millions to join hands in nation's development. Media presence is a vital tool for this. All this, should be done, however keeping in mind Civil Services conduct rules, 1964. and without undue politicisation.

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9. You are a Secretary in a government department. Your Minister has proposed an unemployment grant, which is expected to cost the public exchequer heavily. Having already taken the decision, he asks you to come up with research to support the scheme. Despite your best efforts, you fail to find socio-economic benefit in it. You approach the Minister with relevant facts and studies and ask him to reconsider his decision. Instead, he asks you to suppress the negative impacts and actively promote the scheme through mass media as the percieved social impacts are more important than economic impacts.

Elections are due in a short time and the political party currently in power is expected to win. You are also due for promotion at the same time. You are expected to fully cooperate in the situation and make the scheme a success, however flawed its foundations may be.

(a) List the different stakeholders in the above situation and mention their prospective interests.

(b) Discuss the ethical dilemma which you face in this situation.

(c) Some of the alternatives for you to handle the situation could be:

- Do as asked by the Minister..
- Insist on publication of results and let the public decide whether it wants the scheme.
- Call a press conference and brief the media about the results and the callous attitude of the Minister.

Suggest any other possible option(s). Evaluate all of them and suggest the best course of action, giving reasons for it. 20

आप एक सरकारी विभाग में सचिव हैं। आपके मंत्री ने बेरोजगारी भत्ता का प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत किया है, जिससे सरकारी खजाने पर अत्याधिक बोझ पड़ने की संभावना है। चूँकि उन्होंने पहले से ही इस पर निर्णय ले लिया है, अतः वे इस योजना के समर्थन में आपसे शोध करके आने को कहते हैं। आपके द्वारा सर्वोत्तम प्रयास किए जाने के बावजूद भी, आपको इसमें कोई सामाजिक-आर्थिक लाभ दिखाई नहीं पड़ रहा है। आप संबंधित तथ्यों और अध्ययनों के साथ मंत्री के पास जाते हैं और उनसे अपने निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार करने का आग्रह करते हैं। चूँकि इस योजना के कथित सामाजिक प्रभाव, आर्थिक प्रभाव की अपेक्षा अधिक महत्त्वपूर्ण हैं, अतः अपने निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार करने की अपेक्षा वे आपसे इसके नकारात्मक प्रभाव को छिपाने और इस योजना को जनसंचार माध्यम की सहायता से सक्रिय रूप से प्रचारित करने को कहते हैं।

कुछ ही समय बाद चुनाव होने वाले हैं और वर्तमान सत्तारूढ़ दल के जीतने की संभावना है। इसी समय आपकी प्रोन्नति भी होनी है। आपसे इस स्थिति में पूर्ण रूप से सहयोग करने तथा इस योजना को सफल बनाने की अपेक्षा है, भले ही इसके आधार त्रुटिपूर्ण हों।

(a) उपर्युक्त परिस्थिति में विभिन्न हितधारकों की सूची प्रदान कीजिए और उनके संभावित हितों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

(b) इस परिस्थिति में आपके समक्ष उत्पन्न नैतिक दुविधा की चर्चा कीजिए।

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(c) इस परिस्थिति से निपटने के लिए आपके पास कुछ विकल्प हो सकते हैं:

- जैसा मंत्री ने कहा है वैसा कीजिए..।
- परिणामों को प्रकाशित करने का आग्रह कीजिए और जनता को निर्णय करने दीजिए कि क्या वह इस योजना को चाहती है या नहीं?
- एक प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस कीजिए और इस योजना के परिणामों तथा मंत्री के संवेदनहीन रवैये के बारे में मीडिया को संक्षिप्त वृतांत दीजिए।

कोई अन्य संभव विकल्प सुझाइए। उन सभी का मूल्यांकन कीजिए और अपने कारण बताते हुए उनमें से सबसे अच्छे विकल्प को सुझाव दीजिए।

a) The situation has stakeholders like the officer who is secretary of the department, the Minister, Public exchequer on which the burden of the scheme will fall, The beneficiaries (intended) of the scheme

- The interests of secretary: Being a civil servant, he is duty-bound to be objective and rely his decision-making on empirical evidences. He also needs to be conscious about the fiduciary responsibility i.e the burden on the exchequer. Being a civil servant, he has to have respect for political executive (Minister). His civil service conduct rules also tell him to be respectful towards political executive and not indulge in indiscipline. Promotion is pending too.
- For the minister: As minister is elected on popular will, there is high possibility that he is eyeing on short term electoral gain. (as elections are due in some time). He has also

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asked the secretary to publicise the scheme on mass media. He also ~~seems~~ sees some perceived benefits of social nature and has already taken the decision

- Public exchequer: Exchequer is also bound to face the buden of the scheme if implemented.
- Beneficiaries (intended) of unemployment grant are stakeholders too. People, due to cast their votes, in some time, also may get influenced.

b) I, as a secretary, face below mentioned ethical dilemmas:

(i) Objectivity v/s hierarchy: I am bound to be objective and weigh decisions on the basis of cost-benefit analysis, at the same time; I also have to be respectful to the hierarchy which keeps Minister at the helm.

(ii) Public interest v/s Personal interest: As I am due to get promoted in some time, the dilemma is whether to convey my disagreement to the Minister ~~or~~ in the public interest or keep it happen in my personal interest.

c) Several options available to me:

- Accepting what the Minister says: will undermine my fiduciary responsibility, objectivity and

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will suppress the public interest over my personal interest (promotion). It may set a wrong precedent as civil servants are duty bound to give critical advice to political executive

2) Insisting on publication of result and let the public decide: The insistence/repeated requests to minister to consider his stand is advisable. By suggesting him to be aware of enormous burden on exchequer, with due diligence, this might consider change in his stand.

3) Calling a press conference is a clear cut violation of civil service conduct rules and undue politicisation of the issue. Civil servants don't sensationalise, they work.

→ A better alternative, at this stage, is to first focus on holding deliberations/discussions with Ministers holding in front of him credible evidence in for/against the scheme objectively; this may allow a reconsideration of his stand.

→ Further, if still he doesn't agree, the idea is to have your disagreement on paper with due credible evidence. File notings are crucial aspect of critical advice offered by civil servants

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to minister.

→ In a chain of command, a civil servant may also apprise PM's office (PMO) of the dilemma and seek clarifications/ valuable suggestion. This will also scuttle chances of any kind of victimization

→ Media, at this stage, needs to be avoided as it will unduly sensationalize the matter. Strength and solution lies in discussions keeping in mind civil service conduct rules.

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10. The International Money Bank has granted loan to the government to construct ten dams. The dams would provide water for irrigation of crops, control floods in some parts of your district, and supply drinking water to numerous towns and cities. Seven of these dams are to be constructed in areas of high ecological value occupied by native groups who are challenging the government. The native groups, who oppose the construction of the dams, represent a minority compared to the multiple towns and cities which would benefit from the dams.

Nevertheless, it should be taken under consideration that the natives consider the forests as their own. Also, their distinctive life style and culture is intimately related to the existence of these natural areas. It has been noted that the forests also have a very high ecological value. If this project is completed, their land would submerge and the natives would have to be relocated. The International Money Bank is aware of this yet it has granted the loan.

You are the District Magistrate of this district. Every day protests and demonstrations are happening in your office. The government has given you the responsibility to manage the situation.

What are the various options available to you. Evaluate all of them and suggest the best course of action, giving reasons for it. 20

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा बैंक ने दस बांधों का निर्माण करने के लिए सरकार को ऋण की स्वीकृति प्रदान की है। ये बांध फसलों की सिंचाई, आपके जिले के कुछ भागों में बाढ़ को नियंत्रित करने तथा अनेक कस्बों और शहरों में पेयजल आपूर्ति के लिए जल प्रदान करेंगे। इनमें से सात बांध, स्थानीय आदिवासी समूहों, जोकिसरकार के इस निर्णय का विरोध कर रहे हैं, के नियंत्रण वाले ऐसे क्षेत्रों में निर्मित किये जाने हैं जो उच्च पारिस्थितिक महत्व के हैं। बांधों के निर्माण का विरोध कर रहे आदिवासी समूह, बांधों से लाभांवित होने वाले अनेक कस्बों और शहरों के जनसंख्या की तुलना में अल्पसंख्यक जनसंख्या का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं।

फिर भी, यह अवश्य ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए आदिवासी वनों को अपना समझते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, उनकी विशिष्ट जीवन शैली और संस्कृति इन प्राकृतिक क्षेत्रों के अस्तित्व से घनिष्टता से जुड़ी हुई है। पुनः ध्यान देने योग्य बात यह भी है कि वनों की अत्यधिक उच्च पारिस्थितिक महत्ता भी है। यदि यह परियोजना पूरी हो जाती है तो उनकी भूमि जलमग्न हो जाएगी और आदिवासियों को अन्यत्र स्थानांतरित करना पड़ेगा। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा बैंक इस तथ्य से अवगत है किन्तु फिर भी इसने ऋण स्वीकृत कर दिया है।

आप इस जिले के जिलाधिकारी हैं। आपके कार्यालय में प्रतिदिन विरोध और प्रदर्शन हो रहे हैं। सरकार ने आपको स्थिति को नियंत्रित करने की जिम्मेदारी दी है।

आपके पास उपलब्ध विभिन्न विकल्प क्या हैं? उन सभी का मूल्यांकन कीजिए और चयन करने का कारण स्पष्ट करते हुए सर्वोत्तम विकल्प सुझाइए।

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In this case, International Money Bank has granted loan to construct dams which are essential for irrigation, flood-control and drinking water. As the natives protest because of emotive attachment, fear of displacement, ecological concerns, I am caught up in a dilemma. The dilemma can be ended up several alternatives such as:

1) Go ahead with construction of dam: As the dams are of high value from irrigation, flood-control & drinking water perspective; they need to be given a go-ahead. Protests of natives may be handled by law & order machinery in ensuring that the situation doesn't go out of turn.

2) Concern of Natives: Keeping in mind the high ecological value of forests, threat to distinct identity & culture of natives, fear of situation taking a violent turn and going out of turn, and the emotive attachment, the natives hold to the forests, I may suggest the government to not go-ahead with the dam projects as this will be of great ecological, economical, societal damage.

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However, the pragmatic solution lies somewhere in the middle. As suggested by Buddhism, extremes may be avoided and ~~the~~ middle path should be chosen with due concentration, right knowledge, right perception etc.

Alternative:

· Deliberations & Discussions with the Natives:
Being an administrator, I have to be compassionate with the demands of the people whether minority/majority. In this case, efforts should be made to make the natives understand the enormous and multi-dimensional benefits that dam can offer to the society as a whole, keeping in mind the grievances of natives.

· Through ecological study/study of loss of natives:
A thorough and reasoned impact assessment should be done to weigh & understand the implications of the dam if the project is given a go-ahead. The study must also include loss of economic value/livelihood of the natives. Places for compensatory afforestation/ and relocation need to be charted out so that the interests of environment & natives both are taken care of.

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- Keeping law & order machinery on alert: While allowing the consultations to take place, efforts should also be made to ensure that no anti-social element takes advantage of the situation and pose any threat to law & order situation.

Hence, the solution lies in winning hearts & minds of the native, through environmental & economic impact assessment of the ~~people~~ project, increasing awareness about the benefits that the project is supposed to bring & protecting the livelihood of the natives.

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11. You recently joined the civil administration as a young District Commissioner. As a part of fulfilling their electoral promise, the new government in the state announced total prohibition on production, sale and purchase of liquor. This has not only led to smuggling of liquor from neighbouring states but also production of illicit liquor in the state, known as hooch. Women of the area decide to go on a protest against the recent hooch tragedy wherein several people lost their lives owing to consumption of illicit liquor. The political authorities scapegoat you for mismanagement.

(a) What are the issues involved in this case?

(b) What are the various options available to you. Evaluate all of them and suggest the best course of action, giving reasons for it. 20

आप हाल ही में एक युवा जिला आयुक्त के रूप में नागरिक प्रशासन में सम्मिलित हुए हैं। अपने चुनावी वादे को पूरा करने के संदर्भ में, राज्य में नई सरकार ने शराब के उत्पादन और खरीद-बिक्री पूर्ण प्रतिबंध की घोषणा की है। इसके परिणाम स्वरूप न केवल पड़ोसी राज्य से शराब की तस्करी बल्कि राज्य में 'हूच' नाम से प्रसिद्ध अवैध शराब का उत्पादन भी आरंभ हो गया है। आपके जिले की महिलाओं ने हाल ही की एक हूच त्रासदी के विरुद्ध विरोध-प्रदर्शन करने का निश्चय किया है,जिसमें कई लोगों ने अवैध शराब के सेवन के कारण अपनी जाने गवाई थी। राजनीतिक प्राधिकारियों ने उक्त कुप्रबंधन के लिए आपको बलि का बकरा बनाया है।

(a) इस मामले में सम्मिलित मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) आपके पास उपलब्ध विभिन्न विकल्प क्या हैं? उन सभी का मूल्यांकन कीजिए और चयन करने का कारण स्पष्ट करते हुए सर्वोत्तम विकल्प सुझाइए।

a) There are several issues involved in the case relating to administrative aspect to law & order aspect to societal point of view.

- As a civil administrator, I am duty bound to implement govt's policy, in this case policy of total prohibition on production, sale & purchase of liquor.
- In implementing this, I am also bound to stop illicit production of liquor as well as smuggling as these are grave law & order

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issues posing threats and I am duty-bound to deal with it.

- I am also supposed to uphold the principle of justice in which I need to ensure that justice is given to people suffered because of illicit production.

Hence, the issues are my duty to implement govt's policy, stopping smuggling of liquor and illicit production, justice to people who died, law & order preservation. Of course, the debate about whether total prohibition is a remedy or malaise, is something to ponder over too.

As I have been made scapegoat by political authorities, I also have to defend myself from the tyranny so that any arbitrary action is not initiated against me.

b) Several options available to me:

- To enforce the policy at best way possible:

The policy needs to be implemented in its letter and spirit as it is a political executive's decision and I am bound to implement it.

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- Measures should also be taken to ensure that no illicit trade / production takes place. Strengthening of law & order machinery is equally important too.
- While implementing the policy decision and take measures to stop illicit production, what is of paramount importance is Social awareness about alcoholism and its pernicious impacts. Without winning people's minds, without making them part of the scheme, it is practically impossible to implement Total prohibition.
- Civil Society organisations should also be leveraged to ensure that the message reaches to the grass roots.
- Focus on De-addiction centres : People who are already addicted are more prone to smuggling network and illicit consumption; efforts should be made to ensure proper rehabilitation and de-addiction facilities in order to make people more responsible about their choice.
- Health administration : should be strengthened, in the meantime, to deal with cases relating

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to health impacts post consumption of illicit liquor.

- Consultations / discussions with protesting women and making part of the strategy is a suitable choice.

- On administrative front, I need to defend myself and highlight the measures taken by me so that any arbitrary action is not initiated against me.

- Of course, accepting the scapegoat theory and do nothing about it, are the possible alternatives which stand no merit, as a civil servant, I have to be proactive in my approach.

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12. You are a doctoral student at a large university in the final months of your research on a potentially revolutionary technology. Meanwhile, you have also applied for post-doctoral research cum teaching positions at various universities. To your pleasant surprise, you get an interview call from your undergraduate alma mater, a prestigious research institution in a city where you would love to live.

In the interview, the department chair asks for detailed information about your research.

Your group is working on a patent application and its members have agreed not to provide details until a paper currently being prepared is submitted for publication. You explain the situation and tell them that you would be glad to send them an early preprint when it is available.

But the Chair pushes harder for this information, remarking that the Department seeks team players, willing to share information with department colleagues. She also appeals to your undergraduate connection with the institution.

(a) Enumerate the ethical issues involved in the case in light of your current responsibilities vis-a-vis future expectations.

(b) Discuss the possible motivations of the department chair in pressing you for detailed information.

(c) What stand will you take in such a situation? Give reasonable justification for your arguments. 20

आप एक प्रख्यात विश्वविद्यालय में किसी संभाव्य क्रांतिकारी प्रौद्योगिकी पर शोध कर रहे हैं और शोध पूरा होने में कुछ ही महीने शेष बचे हैं। इसी बीच, आपने विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों में शोध सह-अध्यापन पदों के लिए भी आवेदन किया है। आपको एक सुखद व आश्चर्यजनक समाचार प्राप्त होता है कि आपको स्नातक स्तर की उस संस्था से साक्षात्कार के लिए बुलावा प्राप्त हुआ है, जहाँ से आपने शिक्षा प्राप्त की है जो एक ऐसे नगर में स्थापित प्रतिष्ठित संस्थान है जहां रहना आप पसंद करेंगे।

साक्षात्कार में विभागीय अधिकारी आपके शोध के संबंध में विस्तृत सूचना मांगती हैं।

आपका समूह एक पेटेंट आवेदन पर कार्य कर रहा है और इसके सदस्य इस हेतु सहमत हुए हैं कि जब तक वर्तमान में तैयार किया जा रहा शोध पत्र प्रकाशन के लिए जमा न कर दिया जाए, तब तक कोई विवरण किसी अन्य को प्रदान नहीं किया जाए। आप परिस्थिति समझाते हैं और उन्हें कहते हैं कि जब शोध पत्र उपलब्ध हो जाएगा तो आपको उनके लिए उक्त शोध पत्र का नमूना भेजने में प्रसन्नता होगी।

किंतु विभागीय अधिकारी इस सूचना के लिए अत्यधिक दबाव देती हैं। वह यह स्पष्ट करती हैं कि विभाग ऐसे लोगों की नियुक्ति चाहता है जो टीम के रूप में साथ मिलकर काम कर सकें और विभागीय सहयोगियों के साथ सूचना साझा कर सकें। वह संस्था के साथ आपके स्नातक स्तरीय संपर्कों का भी वास्ता देती है।

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(a) अपनी वर्तमान जिम्मेदारियों और भविष्य की अपेक्षाओं को सामने रखते हुए इस प्रकरण में शामिल विभिन्न नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।

(b) आपसे विस्तृत जानकारी हेतु दबाव डालने के संबंध में विभागीय अधिकारी के संभावित उत्प्रेरणाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(c) ऐसी स्थिति में आप क्या निर्णय लेंगे? अपने तर्क को औचित्यपूर्ण सिद्ध कीजिए।

a) Ethical issues involved in the case:

1) Interest of a group of which you are a part of v/s personal interest:

As being a member of research team of the potentially revolutionary technology; I am supposed to uphold Secrecy so that no one takes undue advantage of it (as the research is in final stage). At the same time, the job offers a research cum teaching position at a prestigious university. This brings in dilemma about my personal interest over the right to confidentiality about research of a revolutionary technology.

2) Dilemma about balancing your current university with the connection with the undergraduate university: Having a sort of connect with my undergraduate university, I may generate a tendency to fall for it. This needs to be balanced with my current position.

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3) An agreement was done by the group members not to divulge any information until publication/submission: I am bound to face the dilemma whether I should respect the sanctity of the agreement or I should look for the immediate job offering.

b) The Department chair may have varied motivations in pressing ~~you~~ me about information:

1) Checking my Integrity: As I have already told the chair that I am ready to share the details once preprint is done, she may be willing to check whether I give in to her repeated persuasion or I stand up for the stand that I had earlier taken

2) As she told that the Department is seeking team players who can share information, she wants to check how duty-bound I am towards my current team players and gauge my overall personality out of the decision that I take during the interview. After all, she is interviewing me and needs to make a proper assessment.

3) She may also be interested in knowing

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the acute details of the project because of her interests/ malafide intensions or this may be well because of curiosity, very difficult to gauge this.

c) At such juncture, I will respectfully tell the chair that I am a follower of high ethical work standards, as I have done an agreement with my current team players not to divulge information before preprint. I am supposed to be holding high ethical ground and confidentiality.

- I will also underline that my refusal in letting her know the details, in itself, is a indication of how good a team player I am, worthy of her consideration.
- All this, I will do with highlighting my skill-set for the job prospect that the department is offering, with all my humility.

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13. You have recently been appointed as the District Collector of an impoverished district, which has been witnessing drought for the last couple of years. Corruption at lower levels of bureaucracy has further aggavated the situation. The district also faces the problem of diminishing resources of drinking water. Despite, the gravity of the problem, the response from the central and the state government is lackadaisical. Moreover, the media coverage of the problem is also dismal. To make matters worse, the younger members of the community are migrating in search of work to the urban areas without much success, leaving the elders, women, and children behind to fend for themselves.

(a) As the District Collector what would be your priorities for solving the problem?

(b) How would you tackle the situation?

(c) What long term measures would you take to prevent the future recurrence of the problem? 20

आपको हाल ही में एक अत्यंत पिछड़े जिले के जिला कलेक्टर के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है। उक्त जिला पिछले कुछ वर्षों से सूखे की चपेट में रहा है। नौकरशाही के निचले स्तर पर व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार ने परिस्थिति को और गंभीर बना दिया है। यह जिला, पेयजल स्रोतों के गिरते जल स्तर की समस्याओं का सामना भी कर रहा है। परिस्थिति की गंभीरता के बावजूद भी, केंद्र और राज्य सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया चिंतनीय है। इसके अतिरिक्त, उक्त समस्या की मीडिया कवरेज भी निराशाजनक है। स्थानीय समुदाय के नौजवान सदस्य बुजुर्गों, महिलाओं और बच्चों को अपने भरण-पोषण की व्यवस्था स्वयं करने हेतु छोड़कर काम की खोज में शहरी क्षेत्रों, की ओर पलायन कर रहे हैं,जहां उन्हें अपेक्षित सफलता प्राप्त नहीं हो रही है ।इससे यह स्थिति और बदतर होती जा रही है।

(a) जिला कलेक्टर के रूप में उक्त समस्या के समाधान के लिए आपकी प्राथमिकताएँ क्या होंगी?

(b) आप इस स्थिति से कैसे निपटेंगे?

(c) इस समस्या की भावी पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए आप कौन-से दीर्घावधिक उपाय अपनाएंगे?

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The situation, as explained in the passage, is quite a complex one, considering the divergent issues ranging from water scarcity, lack of employment avenues, vulnerables such as elders & women, and corruption & neglect etc.

a) As a District Collector, my priority would be to work for attracting the attention of the government towards the grave situation being faced by the district; Civil society ~~should~~ and Media should be used to get the desired attention on the issue. This may lead to greater allocation of funds by the state govt.

- On the other hand, I'll also work for promoting skill development & employment avenues for the youth so that the migration can be stopped and the worsening situation of elders, women and children may be bettered.

- Issues of water management, drought management, soil moisture regeneration for agriculture, need large scale intervention and I'll invite expert opinion to study the situation and suggest remedial measures. Corruption also needs to be addressed.

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b) For tackling the situation, as mentioned in the ~~1st~~ priority, immediate attention needs to be garnered by highlighting the plight of the district in front of the state government. Taking local representatives in confidence and putting pressure on state govt will be useful.

- Generating employment avenues: Skill-development schemes/ Wage employment schemes (MGNREGA) needs to be used as remedial measure in order to give some sense of security to people who are suffering. Local cottage/ village industry may also be promoted taking women & olders together, with due diligence to local factors.
- These employment initiatives will not work if the corruption in the lower bureaucracy is persistent.
- Because of the corruption, Public Distribution System may also be suffering.

c) During long-term, measures relating to ground-water recharge, water-conservation, education & skill development, Transparency in administration needs to be promoted. Greater civic engagement

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is the key in ensuring that fruits of social security schemes reach to the masses.

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14. In a district, in which you are posted as a District Magistrate, a teacher molests a child in a government run school. As the news of this crime spreads, the parents, relatives and locals gather at the school. The culprit teacher has meanwhile fled. The police arrests the Principal of the school and assure the crowd that the culprit would be arrested soon. The crowd, however, has gone berserk and begins to damage the school building. It wants immediate arrest of the culprit and is not ready to budge until he is arrested.

(a) Is it correct to take the Principal into custody when he has personally not committed the crime? Support your answer with appropriate reasons.

(b) What options do you have in dealing with the crowd? Enumerate the merits and demerits of each and also suggest the best possible option.

(c) In the capacity of District Magistrate what would be your long term plan to prevent molestations and rapes in the schools? 20

एक जिले में जहां आप एक जिलाधिकारी के रूप में पदस्थापित हैं, वहां के एक सरकारी विद्यालय का एक शिक्षक एक बच्चे से छेड़छाड़ करता है। जब इस अपराध की खबर फैलती है तो उस बच्चे के माता-पिता, सगे-संबंधी और स्थानीय लोग विद्यालय के पास एकत्रित हो जाते हैं। इसी बीच आरोपी शिक्षक फ़रार हो जाता है। पुलिस उस विद्यालय के प्राचार्य को गिरफ्तार कर लेती है और भीड़ को यह आश्वासन देती है कि आरोपी को शीघ्र हीं गिरफ्तार कर लिया जाएगा। तथापि भीड़ अनियंत्रित हो जाती है और विद्यालय भवन को क्षतिग्रस्त करना आरंभ कर देती है। उक्त भीड़ आरोपी की तत्काल गिरफ्तारी चाहती है और जब तक उसे गिरफ्तार नहीं कर लिया जाता, तब तक वे वहाँ से हिलने के लिए तैयार नहीं है।

(a) क्या प्राचार्य को हिरासत में लेना सही है, जबकि उसने व्यक्तिगत रूप से अपराध नहीं किया है? उपयुक्त कारणों सहित अपने उत्तर का समर्थन कीजिए।

(b) आपके पास भीड़ से निपटने के कौन से विकल्प हैं? प्रत्येक के गुणों व दोषों की गणना कीजिए और सर्वोत्तम संभावित विकल्प सुझाइए।

(c) एक जिलाधिकारी के रूप में विद्यालयों में छेड़छाड़ और बलात्कार की घटना को रोकने के लिए आपकी दीर्घकालिक योजना क्या होगी?

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a) The principal has not personally committed the crime but during investigation, it needs to be ascertained whether he had knowledge about the molestation of the child, was he negligent about any such mishappenings in the past, was there any step taken by him to prevent such incidents in the future.

Being head of the school, the Principal is administratively accountable. For ascertaining the facts, a proper investigation needs to be carried out for establishing his role as an individual and as head of the school and then only, he may be arrested or not

- The principle of our criminal justice system is to not let the innocents suffer. If he is arrested without him committing the crime/negligence on his part, this will be tyranny of justice. Hence, detailed investigation about Principal's role needs to take place before taking the decision of arresting him.

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(2) In dealing with the crowd, apart from Coercive control measures, holding discussions in order to assuage their hurt sentiments, by assuring speedy arrest & investigation of the accused are some of the alternatives.

- In calming down the crowd, local political representatives may also be roped in.
- Excessive coercive measures will only vitiate the atmosphere. Due diligence should be paid in ensuring that any further damage is not done to school building which is a public property, ~~any~~ at the same time ensuring that the crowd understands that Coercion/ vigilante justice is not the solution and they should let the law of the land take its own course.
- Discussions/ talks seem to be a better option after cubing the immediate violence.

(3) In long term plans to prevent molestations & rapes in school:

- Sex education needs to be promoted & children

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should be told to raise their voices when something of this sort happens.

- Sensitization of parents / Training to teachers is also essential.

- Recruitment of women staff in greater number in ensuring gender equality.

- Certainity & swiftness in investigation of the crime will cause a deterrance for any further recurrence.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 748)

Name of Candidate	MANISH GURWANI		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENG	Registration Number	14654
Center	MUKHERJEE NAGAR	Date	21/10/16

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	
13	20	
14	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are FOURTEEN questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer the following questions is not more than 150 words each.

1. (a) The crux of ethical behavior lies not only in standards, but in their adoption in action and issuing sanctions against their violation. Illustrate. 10

नैतिक व्यवहार का मूल आधार/निचोड़ न केवल मानडंडों में निहित है, बल्कि उन्हें अपने व्यवहार में अंगीकार करने और उनके उल्लंघन को प्रतिबंधित करने में निहित है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए।

- The practice of ethical behaviour pasies from formulating standards to their acceptance by people to action against those who violate these standards. Without ensuring acceptance & their pursual in action & without ensuring penalising regime for their non-compliance, ethical behaviour remains incomplete.

- For example, the idea of Right to Information (RTI) to promote transparency in governance can only be realised when there is an RTI law encompassing the necessary standard framework and govt. machinery/officers' acceptance of these frameworks in action. To those who do not comply with the law, must be taken action against. Otherwise, the idea will remain a farce.

- As they saw, "A law is as good as its implementation." The doctrine can be extended to say that an ethical standard is effective only when it is vibrant enough, when people adopt in their action and there is due diligence in ensuring

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action against those who fail to comply. Without ensuring certainity & swiftness of action against defaulter, the idea will remain an idea far from practical footings.

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1. **(b)** Ethical qualities of a civil servant come handy in times of a crisis. Elucidate using the example of a natural disaster. 10

किसी लोक सेवक के नैतिक गुण संकट के समय काम आते हैं।किसी प्राकृतिक आपदा का उदाहरण देते हुए इसे स्पष्ट कीजिए।

During a time of crisis, ~~when~~ (in disaster), when systems have been disrupted, when fabric of routine life is ruptured then civil servants need to lead from the front using the ethical qualities.

- Compassion :- Without being empathetic to people's suffering and without having an acute desire to change, aftermath impacts of natural disaster can not be mitigated.
- Integrity : consistency in adherence to moral standards is vital during times of a natural disaster. Impartiality in ensuring that even the down-most section of the society are given due care, is vital too.
- Accountability : Taking ownership of the actions is also essential at such times when things are disrupted. In ensuring proper rehabilitation & relocation, medical facilities ; accountability quality needs to be strong.
- Commitment to the cause & devotion to duty : Extra-ordinary times demand extra-ordinary

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efforts. A civil servant, if extremely dedicated, will go a long away in ensuring mitigation of the sufferings.

- Emotional Intelligence is quite an important aspect too, in times of disaster.

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2. (a) The bailout package offered to large financial corporations in response to global financial crisis raised important ethical questions. Discuss the ethical issues involved in giving bailout packages to financial corporations using taxpayers' money. 10

वैश्विक वित्तीय संकट की अनुक्रिया में बड़े वित्तीय संस्थानों को दिया गया बेल आउट पैकेज महत्वपूर्ण नैतिक प्रश्न खड़े करता है। करदाताओं के धन से वित्तीय संस्थानों को दिए जाने वाले बेल आउट पैकेजों से जुड़े नैतिक मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The global financial crisis caused havoc on the markets and ~~det~~ made large financial corporations suffer to great extent. Ethical issues involved in the bail out packages to them:

1) Why should govt. interfere in private sector?: Those talking about Laissez-faire (Non-interference) now expected Multilateral govt. institutions to take lead in offering bailout packages.

2) They suffered because of their callousness. Why bail them out? : An ethical principle says that those who fail to conform to larger ethical standards, will be doomed in long-term. Why come to their rescue now?

3) Shifting priorities: Using taxpayer's money to bail out large financial corporations, is a way, absolve them of their corporate governance mishandlings and puts burden on honest taxpayer.

4) The quantity / quantum of bail-out package, the currency in which it should be given is

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also an ethical issue involved.

5) Developed v/s Developing world : Most of the large financial corporations were situated in developed world, why should third-world countries bail them out, after all they are members of multilateral institutions too

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2. **(b)** There is an entrenched perception in our country that the police is biased against the minority community. Why does such a perception exist? Suggest steps to bridge the police community gap. 10

हमारे देश में एक मजबूत धारणा है कि पुलिस अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय के विरुद्ध पक्षपाती होती है। ऐसी धारणा क्यों विद्यमान है? पुलिस और समुदाय के बीच की खाई पाटने हेतु उठाए जा सकने वाले विभिन्न कदमों को सुझाइए।

Several reasons ~~again~~ exist for this entrenched opinion:-

1) The 'fraudulent' terror cases against Minority youth: Even the Supreme Court had observed that few cases were registered in haste and without any credibility, such instances create this opinion in the minority community.

2) The number of policemen from the minority: If we look at the recruitment data, we'll realise that among the recent recruits or those already in the services, very few belong to minority. This creates some sort of alienation in their minds.

3) Lack of proper media coverage + undue sensationalization: The cases involving fair treatment are not highlighted enough. Politicization / existence of extreme radicalist groups also create these opinions.

Steps to bridge police-community gap:

1) Regular police-community interaction at community halls, promotion of religious harmony in terms

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of festivals.

2) Proper sensitization & training of police personnel

3) fair & inclusive recruitment procedure.

4) Community based initiatives to enforce security.

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3. (a) India's abysmal record in sex ratio and gender violence reflects the general attitude of the society towards women. Discuss. In this context, how could an attitudinal change be brought about? 10

लिंग अनुपात और लैंगिक हिंसा के मामले में भारत का बेहद ख़राब रिकॉर्ड महिलाओं के प्रति समाज की सामान्य अभिवृत्ति प्रदर्शित करता है। चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, लोगों की अभिवृत्ति में कैसे परिवर्तन लाया जा सकता है?

• India's sex ratio (940, 2011 census), child sex ratio (914, 2011 census) & prevalent cases of rapes, molestation, domestic violence is a story of society that is inherently biased against women.

• These number speak for themselves. and point out at a general trend of patriarchy prevalent in our society. Even after almost 70 years of independence, if we have not been able to ensure gender-equality, this couldn't have happened without negative general attitude.

• An attitudinal change is the need of hour as laws are not full-fledged weapons in themselve.

Steps needed to bring out attitudinal change:

1) Highlighting excellent performer women
2) Substantiating the gender equality with credible data.
3) Involvement of Civil Society Organisations, women rights groups etc.
4) Education about gender, stereotypes prevalent.
5) Strip implementation & ensuring certainity &

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Swiftness in punishment Ex: PCPNDT Act, Dowry prohibition Act, Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act etc.

6) Recruitment of women in larger numbers in enforcement agencies such as Police.

7) fair economic opportunity to women

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3. **(b)** In the parlance of governance, probity is often used in conjunction with integrity. How do you differentiate between the two? What is their importance in public life? What measures can help promote these values in governance? 10

शासकीय भाषा में, ईमानदारी (प्रोबिटी) को प्रायः सत्यनिष्ठा के संयोजक के रूप में उपयोग किया जाता है। आप इन दोनों के बीच कैसे भेद करते हैं? सार्वजनिक जीवन में इनका क्या महत्व है? शासन में इन मूल्यों को बढ़ावा देने में कौन-से उपाय सहयोग कर सकते हैं?

Probity is the quality of having sound moral principles and rectitude. Probity encompasses several moral principles and therefore, is a much wider concept. Probity is a step ahead than ethics/ morality and is composed of transparency, accountability, confidentiality, honesty etc when it comes to governance

While integrity is steadfast adherence to moral principles in each circumstance. It emphasizes the need for consistency in approach when it comes to dealing with principles.

Hence, "Probity is integrity, but more"

- Their importance lies in ensuring reduction in dilemmas of conflict of interest, promoting transparency and ensuring accountability and even, objective behavior during times of crisis. Without having a base of sound moral principles & constant adherence

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to them, public life remains half complete.

To promote probity & integrity in governance,

1) Code of Ethics
2) Preventing corruption: Lokpal & Lokayuktas Act, Strengthening of CVC, Benami Transaction Act etc.
3) Transparency: Increased training about RTI and National Data Sharing policy.
4) Mode of recruitment focussing on aptitude & integrity.

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4. (a) How does the use of social media influence political participation and civic engagement? Discuss with examples. 10

सोशल मीडिया का प्रयोग राजनीतिक भागीदारी और नागरिक-संलग्नता को कैसे प्रभावित करता है? उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

Social media is an exceptional tool when it comes to ensuring political participation & greater engagement of people.

. During the times of elections / As a matter of electoral strategy, Social media plays a vital role in ensuring that people participate in electoral process with greater vigour and politicians leverage this to secure electoral victories.

. In governance, Social media apps like Twitter, facebook etc come handy in ensuring people's participation. The vibrant page of Railways Ministry and External Affairs Ministry on Twitter are great example of greater civic engagement & political participation.

. In Mission-mode project, Social media is a handy tool in generating awareness. This was evident in Swachh Bharat Campaign.

. Hence, the use of social media not just ensures greater political participation as a means

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to achieve greater exchange of ideas & proposals but also ensures people's participation. This comes handy in ensuring time-bound delivery of goods & services and enforcing accountability.

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4. (b) What are the objectives behind the creation of Citizens' Charter? How does a Citizens' Charter ensure transparency and accountability in governance? What are the impediments in its effective implementation? 10

'सिटीजन चार्टर' के निर्माण के पीछे क्या उद्देश्य हैं? सिटीजन चार्टर किस प्रकार शासन में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेहिता सुनिश्चित करता है? इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में कौन-सी बाधाएँ हैं?

Objectives behind the creation of Citizen's Charter:

1) To make people aware about the standards that a service provider has, choices that consumer can choose from, extension of helpfulness and courtesy while extending those services & ensuring effective grievance redressal mechanism.

2) It is supposed to be a tool for greater people's participation as it ensures time-bound delivery of goods & services.

Role in ensuring transparency & accountability:

- When a consumer knows about the standards & choices that he has, administrative mechanisms needed to get service of his choice and has effective grievance redressal at his hand, transparency & accountability is naturally ensured
- Awareness of people leads to holding officers accountable for their misdeeds and also makes a citizen aware of the criteria, process & design

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of decision making

Impediments :-

- lack of consultation with all stakeholders including citizens & officers.
- lack of capacity building / training of those in govt. offices.
- No SMART standards (Specific Measurable Accurate Relevant Time-bound)
- Lack of awareness among people / lack of digitization / lack of infrastructure are also impediments.

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5. (a) RTI is termed as a master key to good governance. Highlight the role of RTI in making the administration and governance of our country more ethical and responsive. 10

आर.टी.आई. को सुशासन की मास्टर कुंजी करार दिया गया है। हमारे देश के प्रशासन और शासन को अधिक नैतिक तथा उत्तरदायी बनाने में आर.टी.आई. की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Since its 10 years of inception, RTI has emerged as a corner stone of good governance. Its role in ensuring ethical & responsive administration can be cited as ~~follows~~ below:

1) People's participation with the govt processes helps in ensuring that governance is more responsive to needs of the people. With the people getting empowered, the governance becomes ethical as it takes inclusive dimensions of justice & rule of law.

2) Cases of corruption / Nepotism highlighted: With advent of RTI, such cases have come to the fore forcing our governance structure to take corrective measures.

3) Transparency & accountability are vital components of ethical administration. With RTI, these principles have been re-inforced and implemented in spirit.

4) Time bound / Reasonable delivery of services has been ensured. This a sign of responsive

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governance.

- The principles of honesty, supremacy of rule of law, fair equitable treatment to all etc have been accepted as part of the administrative governance structure, making it more ethical & responsive.

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5. (b) Differentiate between persuation and social influence. How can persuasion be made effective to bring about an attitudinal change? Give two examples where you brought about a positive attitudinal change through persuation. 10

अनुनय (समझाना-बुझाना) और सामाजिक प्रभाव के बीच अंतर बताइए। किसी की अभिवृत्ति में परिवर्तन लाने हेतु अनुनय को कैसे प्रभावी बनाया जा सकता है? ऐसे दो उदाहरण दीजिए जहां आप अनुनय द्वारा अभिवृत्ति में सकारात्मक परिवर्तन लाने में सफल रहे हों।

- Social influence relates to change in behaviour caused by real/ imagined pressure of people. These may include conformity with others, compliance with somebody's request & obedience as instructed by some one senior & responsible.
- While persuation is about changing beliefs, attitudes, thoughts about a social subject/ object in such a way that these merge with that of persuader.
- Thus, persuasion is wider than social influence and is composed of persuasion by ideas (central route) & persuasion by presentation (peripheral route).
- To make persuasion effective:

1) One has to establish one's credibility as a persuader.
2) Give factual/ empirical evidences ; rational explanations in favour of your stand.
3) This would create a sense of uncertainity & easing of rigidity in the mind of the persuasee

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and then an emotive appeal can be made to make persuasion more effective.

Two examples:

1) Deep rooted casteism in my family: I persuaded my family to let go of these parochial practices by giving them evidences such as Supremacy of constitution, ideas of social justice etc.

2) Impact of education: I convinced my domestic-worker to send her children to school via giving her facts about importance of education

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6. In spite of the existence of a Code of Conduct for public servants, its implementation has been tardy and of limited success. Discuss. Further, suggest steps which could be taken to improve the efficacy of the Code of Conduct. What role can Code of Ethics play in reinforcing the Code of Conduct in public life. 10

लोक सेवकों के लिए आचार संहिता के अस्तित्व में होने के बावजूद इसका कार्यान्वयन धीमा रहा है और इसमें सीमित सफलता ही प्राप्त हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, ऐसे कदम सुझाइए जो आचार संहिता की प्रभावशीलता को बढ़ाने हेतु उठाए जा सकते हैं। सार्वजनिक जीवन में आचार संहिता को लागू करने हेतु नैतिक संहिता क्या भूमिका अदा कर सकती है।

The existing code of conduct for civil servants such as Central Civil Service (Conduct) Rules, 1964; All India Services (Conduct) Rules, 1968, though deal with variety of issues. Yet, their implementation is questionable:

- Politicisation of civil services is quite often seen
- Prevalent Corruption / Nepotism
- Undue sensationalization in front of the media.
- Ineffective management of Conflict of interest
- Inability to strike a balance between Confidentiality (Official secrecy) and Transparency.

To improve the efficacy of Code of Conduct:

1) Make the code of conduct more specific, Rule-based via elimination of ad-hoc processes.
2) Recruitment stage: Proper ethical training & test of leadership & integrity.
3) Strict implementation of anti-corruption laws.
4) Independent Transfers / postings to stop politicisation

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5) Declaration of Assets & liability in a transparent manner.

Code of Ethics can play an essential role in ensuring enforcement of code of conduct as code of Ethics will have detailed framework for ensuring integrity, impartiality, Accountability, exemplary behaviour, Commitment to public service and devotion to duty with a code detailing framework about these principles, code of conduct will be easy to implement.

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7. Given below is a quotation. Bring out what it means to you in present context.
"The intellect has sharp eye for methods and tools, but is blind to ends and values." –Einstein. 10

नीचे एक उद्धरण दिया गया है। बताएं कि वर्तमान संदर्भ में यह आपके लिए क्या महत्व रखता है?

"बुद्धि (प्रज्ञा) की दृष्टि विधियों और उपकरणों के लिए तीक्ष्ण होती है, लेकिन प्रयोजनों और मूल्यों के लिए अंधी होती है।" – आइंस्टीन।

- The statement signifies that our ability to reason & our intellect is quite conscious of the means that we use to achieve the ends, the paths that we take but is ignorant to the consequences that we have to ~~bear~~ bear and values that we need to hold dear
- Einstein says that ~~that~~ The intellect lacks the ability to foresee consequences of the action and the values that our actions must conform to; yet it extensively focusses on the methods & processes, we use for reaching those ends.
- It also highlights the focus on immediate plan of action & mode; while ignoring the results that are likely to emerge.
- In an other way, Intellect believes in working out processes & methods as they come,

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instead of focussing upon consequences that might appear in real long-term, while doing so, it also becomes oblivious to the values.

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8. Your 16 year old cousin, Leena, loves to play basketball but her peers mock her short height, so much so that Leena has developed a negative attitude towards all sports. As a responsible elder cousin, how will you convince Leena to take up sports once again? 10

आपकी 16 वर्षीय चचेरी बहन, लीना, बास्केटबॉल खेलना पसंद करती है लेकिन उसके साथी उसकी कम लंबाई की इतनी अधिक हंसी उड़ाते हैं कि लीना ने सभी खेलों के प्रति नकारात्मक दृष्टिकोण बना लिया है। एक जिम्मेदार बड़े भाई के रूप में, आप लीना को एक बार फिर से खेलों में भागीदारी करने के लिए कैसे मनाएँगे?

My cousin, Leena, who is 16 years old, though loves to play basketball but because of mocking by the peer, has embibed negativity. I need to take some steps for persuading her to take ~~back~~ it up Basketball once again.

My persuasion will include:

- Credible evidences detailing sportsmen of short height, doing wonders in the arena of sports, focussing on the fact that in this game agility & mobility must be paramount.
- I need to make her believe that since I am elder to her, I wish her best and her best lies in choosing what she loves, rather than succumbing to peer pressure
- The pursuit of happiness is something that one must do with/without support from her peers, she needs to be told so.

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- I'll tell her the importance of doing what one loves the most instead of giving in. She needs to be told about taking up the sports once again and excelling in it.

Hence, a mix of learned argument comprising empirical evidences, reminder about her love for Basket ball and need for ~~stren~~ strength required in order to live upto peer pressure, will be my persuasive strategy.

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In the following questions, carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follow (in around 250 words) :

9. You are the dean of an engineering college. You have received a complaint regarding prejudice against students from lower castes by some senior professors. These professors have contributed a lot academically to the university. However, this particular instance has disturbed peace and harmony in the campus.

(a) Discuss the immediate steps you would take to contain growing discontent among some students.

(b) Discuss the action to be taken if the professors are found to be guilty and also evaluate the steps if it comes out to be a false case against the professors.

(c) What should be the responsibilities of professors and students to create positive social ambience in the campus? 20

आप एक इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज के डीन हैं। आपको निचली जातियों के छात्रों के विरुद्ध कुछ वरिष्ठ प्रोफेसरों के पूर्वाग्रह के संबंध में एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है। इन प्रोफेसरों ने विश्वविद्यालय में शैक्षणिक दृष्टि से काफी योगदान दिया है। हालांकि, इस विशेष घटना ने परिसर में शांति और सद्भाव के वातावरण को अशांत कर दिया है।

(a) कुछ छात्रों के बीच बढ़ते असंतोष को शांत करने के लिए आप तत्काल क्या कदम उठाएंगे, चर्चा कीजिए।

(b) प्रोफेसरों को दोषी पाए जाने की स्थिति में उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, यदि प्रोफेसरों के विरुद्ध एक झूठा मामला निकलता है तो उसके बाद उठाए जाने वाले कदमों का भी मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(c) परिसर में सकारात्मक सामाजिक वातावरण निर्मित करने हेतु प्रोफ़ेसरों और छात्रों की क्या जिम्मेदारियाँ होनी चाहिए?

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Being dean of engineering college, I am caught up with complaints of prejudices against students from lower caste.

(a) Immediate steps that I would take to contain discontent among the students:

- 1) Talk to them: Holding ~~the~~ discussions & meetings with them to understand their grievances. As an administrator, one has to be open to listening.

- 2) Telling them in strict words that University does not ~~to~~ ~~any~~ believe in any such prejudice and believes in harmony amongst the students ensuring them that no discrimination will ever be accepted.

3) Making an independent investigation Committee to report on such instances and check the verasity of these allegations and assuring students of strict action if allegation are found true

(b) If professors are found to be guilty by the investigation, several actions can be thought of:

1) Strict Reprimanding those professors in written;-

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A message has to be sent across the guilty that the university will not tolerate any kind of discrimination, in any form, whatsoever.

A demand for written explanation/apology seems to be fair however, depending on the intensity of discrimination. The professors, however academically sound they may be, need to be told about zero-tolerance of university towards such actions.

If the discrimination is quite rampant & of great degree causing enormous damage to the fabric, temporary suspension subject to their behaviour may be considered.

If these emerge as false cases:

- Strict reminder to the students that this amounts to gross-indiscipline on the campus and won't be tolerated.
- Disciplinary action/Memorandum/Advisory to students who lodged false complaints, is also a future bench-mark so that no frivolous complaint comes across in future.
- All this must be done with ensuring that the college is made truly free of such

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casteist biases and proper sensitization needs to be done to inforce the constitutional values.

c) Responsibilities of Professors & students:

- Holding meetings, discussions amongst each other to underline university's belief in constitutional values of equality & non-discrimination
- Sensitization camps / Nukkad-natakas / Street-plays / Cultural shows defying the conventional casteism in the society.
- Teaching methods need to be inclusive. Focus on value based education is a fair strategy in long-term
- Healthy interaction between students & professors of university to discourage elements believing in such prejudices.

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10. You are working in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and posted in a rural area. There are many government programs being run by your Ministry under which people are given financial help after verification of the required documents. Every day you encounter some cases, in which people from weaker section are not able to avail the benefits due to faulty or insufficient documents. However, there are also some instances of people trying to forge documents, which makes verification important. What will be your approach towards cases wherein those from the weaker section are not able to avail the benefits due to insufficient documents - will you go by the rule book or exercise discretion in selected cases based on your experience. Discuss both options available to you and evaluate them. 20

आप सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में कार्य कर रहे हैं एवं ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में नियुक्त हैं। आपके मंत्रालय द्वारा कई सरकारी कार्यक्रम संचालित किए जा रहे हैं जिनके अंतर्गत लोगों को वांछित दस्तावेजों के सत्यापन के बाद वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। आपके पास प्रतिदिन कुछ ऐसे मामले आते हैं जिनमें कमज़ोर तबके के लोग दोषपूर्ण या अपर्याप्त दस्तावेजों के कारण लाभ प्राप्त नहीं कर पाते हैं। हालांकि, कुछ ऐसी घटनाएं भी सामने आती हैं जहां लोग जाली दस्तावेजों का प्रयोग करने का प्रयास करते हैं, इस कारण सत्यापन महत्वपूर्ण हो जाता है। उन मामलों के प्रति आपका दृष्टिकोण क्या होगा जिनमें कमज़ोर तबके के लोग अपर्याप्त दस्तावेजों के कारण लाभ नहीं प्राप्त कर पाते हैं पाते हैं - क्या आप नियम पुस्तिका के अनुसार चलेंगे या चुनिंदा मामलों में अपने अनुभव के आधार पर अपने विवेक का प्रयोग करेंगे। अपने लिए उपलब्ध दोनों विकल्पों पर चर्चा कीजिए और उनका मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

I, being an officer of Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, face the dilemma of either going by the rule book & exercising idealism when it comes to making weaker section avail benefits of the schemes if they have documents or to allow exception on compassionate grounds so that the weaker sections can avail benefits even if they have insufficient documents.

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- First option ie going by rule book:
- As a civil servant, I am duty-bound to uphold rules and regulations. If rules demand that documents are must for availing benefits, I must obey them.
- As the necessity of documents is done in order to ensure that documents are not forged and benefits are not diverted away from intended beneficiaries, going by the rule book will set a good precedent in eliminating leakages.
- This will also ensure that people are made aware of the need of government documents which will promote inclusion in the long-term

However,
as a civil servant, being 'compassionate' is one of the virtues that I must hold. Those having no documents/ insufficient documents are intended beneficiaries of the scheme and they must be given right to live.
- If documents are insufficient, root cause of this may lie in govt inefficiency too. Why punish those people for historical mistakes?

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- Such cases, I, encounter almost every day. Being Utilitarianist, I need to ensure maximum benefit to maximum deserving people.
- Second Option i.e exercise discretion:

"'Idealism' is deeply rooted in pragmatism."

- Being a civil servant, I need to be compassionate and this, allows me for making exceptions in genuine cases. However, ensuring that deviation of such exception from rule book is as minimum as possible and due diligence has been exercised in ensuring that reasons for exceptions have been duly noted and are based on objective empirical evidences.

However,

deviation from rule book is not always welcome as it may defeat the entire purpose of the scheme by allowing people to forge their documents causing leakages & losses to public exchequer

- Undue emotive response to a problem is not good either. The decision-making must ideally be rule-based and not ad-hoc in

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nature.

- In which cases to exercise exception and where not, is a difficult terrain and requires reasoning & justiciable evidences. I must be conversant with this fact.

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11. You have been recently posted as Superintendent of Police of a district which has a famous temple. Shortly thereafter you found that there is considerable tension in your district on the issue of allowing entry of women in the temple. The women were trying to break the allegedly 400-year-old tradition of the temple, which banned women from entering its inner sanctum. Recently a 350-strong group of women was stopped by the the temple administration from entering the temple. This led to a scuffle wherein few women participating in the protest were manhandled. There is a pressure on you from local politicians who want you to prevent any such forced entry as elections are approaching.

(a) Do you think there is a dichotomy between progressive values guaranteed to women by the Constitution and regressive traditions which continue in the garb of religion? How can this dichotomy be resolved?

(b) How would you manage the law and order situation created by the forced entry?

(c) How would you manage and mould patriarchal attitude of the temple administrators and male elders to ensure harmony. 20

आपको हाल ही में एक ऐसे जिले का पुलिस अधीक्षक नियुक्त किया गया है जहां एक प्रसिद्ध मंदिर है। नियुक्ति के कुछ दिनों बाद ही आपको ज्ञात होता है कि आपके जिले के मंदिर में महिलाओं को प्रवेश की अनुमति देने के मुद्दे पर काफी तनाव व्याप्त है। कथित रूप से महिलाएं, मंदिर की उस 400 वर्ष पुरानी परंपरा को तोड़ने का प्रयास कर रही थीं जो महिलाओं को इसके गर्भगृह में प्रवेश करने से रोकती है। हाल ही में 350 महिलाओं के विशाल समूह को मंदिर प्रशासन द्वारा मंदिर में प्रवेश करने से रोका गया था। जिसके कारण हाथापाई की घटना हुई, जहां विरोध में शामिल कुछ महिलाओं के साथ मारपीट हुई। आप पर ऐसे स्थानीय नेताओं द्वारा दबाव बनाया जा रहा है जो आपसे चाहते हैं, कि आप इस प्रकार के बलपूर्वक प्रवेश को रोकें क्योंकि चुनाव निकट आ रहे हैं।

(a) क्या आप समझते हैं कि यहां महिलाओं को संविधान द्वारा प्राप्त प्रगतिशील मूल्यों तथा धर्म की आड़ में जारी रहने वाली प्रतिगामी परंपराओं के बीच एक विरोधाभास है? इस विरोधाभास का समाधान किस प्रकार किया जा सकता है?

(b) बलपूर्वक प्रवेश से उत्पन्न हुई कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति को आप किस प्रकार प्रबंधित करेंगे?

(c) क्षेत्र में सद्भाव सुनिश्चित करने हेतु आप मंदिर प्रबंधन और पुरुष बुजुर्गों की पितृ सत्तात्मक अभिवृत्ति को किस प्रकार प्रबंधित एवं परिवर्तित करेंगे।

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As S.P. of a district having famous temple, I am faced with tension on account of denial of entry to women in the temple. Politicians have also been pressurizing me along with the law & order problem caused by scuffle.

a) The constitution of India gives right to equality (Article 14), Right against discrimination (Article 15), Right to Religion (Article 25) for every one. Yet, in the name of religious traditions, women have been denied some of the rights. This highlights the dichotomy. While Article 14 highlights Equality, yet the instances of not allowing women to enter in the temple premises is just opposite to constitutional values. Similar examples can be drawn from various religions where women have been denied right to inheritance of property, where Talaq has been forced upon them, barriers on their entry in fire places etc. All these, show the cause for a dichotomy.

This dichotomy can be resolved through:

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(i) Legal Means: By making women aware of their rights so that they insist on judicial intervention thereby ensuring rule of law.

(ii) Awareness/Education among the masses: Truly inclusive education must be imparted. Civil society organisations, women groups etc are vital.

(iii) Through judicial intervention and effective implementation of already existing laws, these derogatory practices need to be negated.

(iv) Systemic reforms in all religions through consensus.

b) To manage law & order situation:

(i) Arrest of people who manhandled women during their protest so that effective message is sent across that rule of law will prevail.

(ii) Convincing women that administrative is sensitive to their rights and their dispute can be resolved peacefully through legal means.

(iii) facilitating talks between women group and temple administration so that undue confrontation is avoided.

(iv) Message for peace & harmony among people.

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(v) Immediate request for judicial intervention through legal means & apprising State govt of the situation. Stopping undue politicisation.

c) The deep-rooted notions of patriarchy, however difficult they might seem to go, can be done away with will and belief in deliberations & discussions.

- Art of persuasion comes handy in such situations. Factual evidences that enforce equality of women i.e. judicial pronouncements in the history, constitutional values, religious virtues for equality. etc. need to be established and presented. True religion doesn't differentiate one individual ~~on~~ from the other, male elders need to be made aware of this.
- While deliberating, local women groups also need to be taken together.
- Hence, focus on religious values for equality, need for reformation, judicial pronouncements, Constitutional values are key in ensuring change in attitude of male elders.

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12. You are a manager in a sales firm. Mr. A and Mr. B are two juniors working under you. Mr. A is a hardworking person who completes his work before time and hardly takes a leave. His work is meticulous and you have never received any complaint about his work. However, in your personal meetings with Mr. A, you realized that he kept to himself and spoke only when required. You received similar feedbacks from his colleagues as well. Mr. B is not as hard working and completes his work at the very last moment. You also come to know that using his rapport with his colleagues he gets his work done by them. In your meetings with him, he comes across as a confident person but lacking in sincerity. Both are expecting promotion this year, but you can promote only one of them as you have only one vacant position. In this context, answer the following questions:

(a) Discuss the merits and demerits of choosing one amongst the two for promotion.

(b) Based on your evaluation, whom will you choose for the job?

(c) What steps will you take to keep all the employees motivated who did not get promotion on expected lines? 20

आप एक बिक्री फर्म में प्रबंधक हैं। श्री A और श्री B आप के अधीन कार्य करने वाले दो कनिष्ठ कर्मचारी हैं। श्री A एक मेहनती व्यक्ति है जो समय से पहले अपने काम पूरा करता है और शायद ही कभी छुट्टी लेता है । उसका कार्य दक्षतापूर्वक किया गया होता है और आपको उसके कार्य के संबंध में कभी कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। हालाँकि, श्री A के साथ आपकी निजी वार्ताओं में, आपको मालूम हुआ कि वह अपने को स्वयं तक सीमित रखता है और केवल आवश्यकता पड़ने पर बोलता है। आपको उसके सहयोगियों से भी इसी प्रकार का फीडबैक प्राप्त हुआ है। श्री B उतना मेहनती व्यक्ति नहीं है और अपना कार्य बिल्कुल अंतिम क्षणों में ही पूरा करता है। आपको यह भी ज्ञात होता है कि अपने साथियों के साथ अपने तालमेल का उपयोग करके वह उनसे अपना कार्य करा लेता है। जब आप उसके साथ वार्ता करते हैं तब आपको वह एक आत्मविश्वासी व्यक्ति तो प्रतीत होता है किन्तु उसमें सत्यतायुक्त गंभीरता की कमी नज़र आती है। दोनों ही इस वर्ष प्रोन्नति की अपेक्षा कर रहे हैं, लेकिन आप उनमें से केवल एक को प्रोन्नति दे सकते हैं क्योंकि आपके पास मात्र एक ही पद रिक्त है। इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) प्रोन्नति देने के लिए दोनों के बीच से एक को चुनने के गुणों और दोषों की चर्चा कीजिए।

(b) अपने मूल्यांकन के आधार पर आप उक्त पद के लिए किसका चयन करेंगे?

(c) जिन कर्मचारियों को आशा के अनुरूप प्रोन्नति प्राप्त नहीं हुई, उन्हें प्रेरित करने के लिए आप कौन-से कदम उठाएँगे ?

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As a manager, I am faced with dilemma of choosing one of Mr. A and Mr. B. Mr. A is hard working & sincere but he keeps to himself while Mr. B appears to be confident but lacks sincerity.

Two options:

a) Choosing Mr. A:

Merits: In an organisation, sincerity and hard work must be rewarded. Promotion to Mr. A will not only be his individual achievement but also, will go a long way in ensuring that other employees also set high benchmark for themselves and an output-oriented work culture is promoted.

- His work is Meticulous. Why deny him of this opportunity when he is hard-working, his work is Meticulous simply because he keeps to himself? Ultimately, I need outputs of the processes. Being talkative or not, is an individual trait.

Demerits: Since he keeps to himself as is the feedback received by the colleagues, will

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be able to do more after promotion? Because once after getting promoted and at senior position, you need to have good rapport with the people.

~~b)~~ Choosing Mr. B:

Merits:- As Mr. B enjoys great rapport among the colleagues, he may do a better job after being promoted as he may find it easier to get a job done. He completes the work too.

- He is a confident person. Confidence can be a great virtue for the organization at higher levels.

Demerits:- He lacks sincerity and is a last-minute runner: Clearly, he might not be having contingency plans. In an organisation, sincerity and good planning are of utmost importance.

- What if the rapport is lost because of whatever reasons? Will he be able to do in his individual capacity?

b) As per the evaluation, I'll choose Mr. A because of the meticulous work that he does, the hard work, sincerity that he brings in to the ~~depart~~ organisation. And mere confidence with lack of hardwork, won't be good for Organisation.

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c) To keep all employees motivated :-

- Refreshing work-culture free of biases must be established. Idea of receptivity i.e listening to everyone irrespective of their rank, is something that keeps motivated.
- Small gestures such as appreciating their work in front of team members, embibing the zeal to do more and focus on efficiency are steps that will keep everyone motivated.
- If not post-promotions, rewards such as certificates of appreciation, bonus, benefits etc, is also a way to increase the happiness-quotient.

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13. Mr. A is an honest senior bureaucrat who retired some time back. He has worked across many positions and wields immense influence in the corridors of power. His wife was working in a consulting firm. She has now quit her job and started her own consulting firm that will bid for government contracts also. Mr. A himself intends to contribute his experience and insider knowledge about the government operations to prepare for the bid. When prodded about any conflict of interest, Mrs. A argued that she always wanted to own her own consulting firm and bid for government projects so that she could improve the quality of government operations through her services. But earlier she could not since her husband was a bureaucrat in the same city and various government rules prevented her from doing so. As he has now retired she can take up this job.

(a) What are the ethical issues involved in this case?

(b) What are steps that can be taken by Mr. A to resolve these ethical issues?

(c) What is the best option for Mr. A? Support your answer with appropriate reasons. 20

श्री A एक ईमानदार वरिष्ठ नौकरशाह हैं । वह कुछ समय पहले ही सेवानिवृत्त हुए हैं। उन्होंने कई पदों पर कार्य किया है और सत्ता के गलियारे में असीम प्रभाव रखते हैं। उनकी पत्नी एक कंसलटेंसी फर्म में कार्य कर रही थीं। उन्होंने अब अपनी नौकरी छोड़ दी है और अपनी स्वयं की कंसलटेंसी फर्म आरम्भ कर दी है। वह फर्म सरकारी निविदाओं के लिए भी बोली लगाएगी। श्री A, निविदाओं में बोली लगाने की तैयारी हेतु सरकार की कार्यवाहियों के बारे में अपने अनुभव और अंदरूनी जानकारी का योगदान करना चाहते हैं। जब हितों के टकराव के बारे में पूछा गया तो श्रीमति A ने तर्क दिया कि वह हमेशा से अपना कंसलटेंसी फर्म खोलना चाहती थीं और सरकारी परियोजनाओं की निविदाओं के लिए बोली लगाना चाहती थीं जिससे वह अपनी सेवाओं के माध्यम से सरकारी कार्य-प्रणाली की गुणवत्ता में सुधार कर सकें। किंतु पहले वह ऐसा नहीं कर सकती थीं क्योंकि उनके पति उसी शहर में नौकरशाह थे और कई सरकारी नियम उन्हें ऐसा करने से वर्जित करते थे। चूंकि अब वह सेवानिवृत्त हो गए हैं, इसलिए वह यह काम कर सकती हैं।

(a) इस मामले में सम्मिलित नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) इन नैतिक मुद्दों का समाधान करने के लिए श्री A द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

(c) श्री A के लिए सर्वोत्तम विकल्प क्या है? उचित कारणों सहित अपने उत्तर का समर्थन कीजिए।

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a) Ethical issues involved in the case:

- Level-playing field to all bidders?: As Mr. A is a retired senior bureaucrat and enjoys immense influence among the power corridors, people granting bids may be inclined to award her the bid. This destroys the level-playing field.

- Dilemma for Mr. A: Is there any conflict of interest involved or not?
As Mr. A was himself a bureaucrat, he may be in dilemma about whether he can use his own expertise directly in preparation for the bid.

- Lobbying: Mr. A being ~~some~~ retd. bureaucrat, may end up influencing results of bidding.

- Fairness of bidding

- Why should a bureaucrat's wife suffer and not allowed a free go if her husband ~~was~~ is a 'retd.' bureaucrat?

b) Steps taken by Mr A:

- Mr. A needs to ensure that he doesn't influence the decision-making of those

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awarding bids. He has to ensure that level playing field is maintained.

- Mr. A also needs to make sure whether Civil service (Conduct) rules prevent him for sharing any such expertise. Is there a cooling-off period for any such act? After thoroughly examining the legal aspect, Mr. A needs to take a decision.

- He can absolve himself of any direct equity in the consulting firm if he thinks that this will undue influence the bidding process.

- He can also seek legal clarification from the Government (his employer) about the legal aspect and then decide to go ahead.

c) Best option for Mr. A would be to get legally conversant about the issue that whether he can contribute his expertise in a firm owned by her wife, what should be his exact equity/managerial position in the firm, needs to be well-

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thought of.

The idea is to go by the rule-book. While Mrs. A is a free citizen, worthy of taking up any such new adventures in career, due diligence should be given by Mr. A in ensuring that he doesn't end up breaching his conduct rules. Until the clarity emerges, rendering himself to be a merely advisory position without influencing any bidding, given in writing to the govt about this 'conflict of interest' and seek legal clarification, seems the legit option

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14. You are an undergraduate student in a leading Law University. You go with your college friend Surender to his village to attend his sister's marriage. Surender's parents are farmers and are financially very poor. They have somehow managed to send him to the university by selling their land. After interaction with the family relatives attending the marriage, you find out that the bride is not of marriagable age, which makes it a case of child marraige. The family wants early marriage of the daughter to avoid huge demands of dowry in the future. You are well aware that child marriage is illegal in India. So, you discuss the issue with your friend who says that he is helpless and can't do anything. Your friend feels that his family is already doing too much for him and he cannot argue and change his parents' decision. In this situation, what are the possible actions you can take? Evaluate the merits and demerits of each of them. 20

आप एक प्रसिद्ध विधि विश्वविद्यालय में स्नातक छात्र हैं। आप अपने कॉलेज के मित्र सुरेंद्र के साथ उसकी बहन के विवाह समारोह में भाग लेने के लिए उसके गांव जाते हैं। सुरेंद्र के माता-पिता किसान हैं और वित्तीय तौर पर बहुत गरीब हैं। उन्होंने अपनी जमीन बेच कर किसी प्रकार उसे विश्वविद्यालय में प्रवेश दिलाया है। विवाह समारोह में आये परिवार के अन्य संबंधियों से मिलने के बाद, आपको पता चलता है कि वधू विवाह योग्य आयु की नहीं है, जिससे यह एक बाल-विवाह का मामला हो जाता है। यह परिवार भविष्य में अत्यधिक दहेज की मांगों की संभावना से बचने के लिए अपनी बेटी का शीघ्र ही विवाह करा देना चाहता है। आप इस तथ्य से भली-भांति अवगत हैं कि भारत में बाल-विवाह गैर-कानूनी है। फलतः, आप इस मुद्दे पर अपने मित्र से चर्चा करते हैं जो कहता है कि वह लाचार है और कुछ नहीं कर सकता। आपका मित्र अनुभव करता है उसका परिवार पहले से ही उसके लिए बहुत अधिक करता रहा है और वह उनसे तर्क कर अपने माता-पिता के निर्णय को बदल नहीं सकता। इस परिस्थिति में आप कौन-सी संभावित कार्रवाईयाँ कर सकते हैं? उनमें से प्रत्येक के गुण और दोषों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

I, an undergraduate student, of a leading Law university, an caught up in a dilemma whether sister of my friend is getting married and she is not of marrigeable age

Here are the possible actions that I may take:-

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1) Discussing the situation/ issue with your friend's family and making them aware that this is not right:-

Merits:

- Any problem of the world can be solved through deliberations & discussions. I will try to make his family understand that the time is to get her educated so that she can realize her full potential and can be self-dependent, persuading them will require legal part as well as emotive appeal.
- By this, family needs to ~~be made~~ understand that demands for dowry, if at all, this is an issue, may come up from these people as well. Need is to convince them that not do a illegal thing based on an assumption.

Demerits:

- As the financial background is very poor, her education & her other needs will be their responsibility. They might be 'burdened' with this.

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2) Taking the legal action & call the Police:

Merits: 'Rule of law' must prevail. Those defying laws need to be punished in exemplary way.

Demerits: This is an extreme measure. Undue litigation will burden them further financially.

- Why take such an extreme step if deliberations can solve the things.

3) Being proactive, stopping the marriage and arranging the means for girl's education:

- As someone who is law graduate, I need to go extra mile in ensuring that not just the marriage is stopped but also expenses for his sister's education are met. I may contribute as per my capacity, I may try mobilizing the resources as per the need. At this juncture, Proactivity is the need of the hour.

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- Making parents aware of the possible wrong that they might commit, of the legal aspect of the problem, mobilizing resources for family's help, take measures to ensure that their hearts & minds are won and such actions are not repeated, is the key. His sister also needs to be made aware of her legal rights.

This will not just stop the illegal but also, discourage others from doing so at the same time ensuring that educational needs of the sister/ needs of the family is taken care of.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 846)

Name of Candidate	MANISH GURWANI		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENG.	Registration Number	14654
Center	MUKHERJEE NAGAR	Date	3/10/16

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
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12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each.

1. Give an account of the distinguishing features of Indian classical dances. What is the difference between Nritta, Nritya and Natya? Also, discuss how Indian classical dances are a manifestation of spirituality.

भारतीय शास्त्रीय नृत्यों के विशिष्ट लक्षणों का एक विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। नृत्त, नृत्य और नाट्य के बीच क्या अंतर है? साथ हीं, इस बात पर भी चर्चा करें कि कैसे भारतीय शास्त्रीय नृत्य आध्यात्मिकता की एक मिसाल हैं।

- Indian classical dances include Bharatnattyam from Tamil Nadu, Kathakali from U.P, Mohinittiyam from Kerala, Sattriya from Assam, Odishi from Odisha & Manipuri (Gandharva people).

- Bharatnattyam is male-dominated dance form. Now, women have also started doing it.

- Kathakali is story-telling. People used to tell these stories in courts of rulers.

- Mohinittiyam is a dance-form in which Lasya (feminine) aspect dominates.

- Sattriya form originates from Vaishnavism of Sankara Dev. Bhagat (performers) dance on the music/hymn composed by Saint Sankara Dev.

- Manipuri is the dance when Shiaji visited Manipur, Gandharvas used this dance form.

- Odishi is the dance in which liberation of soul is aspired. The body is got into a shape of '8'.

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Nritta : pure dance movements along with
Natya : facial expressions form ~~Atal~~ Nritya (Total dance). Nritta is the form in which only physical movements are given due weightage while in Natya expressions also matter

Indian dances are manifestations of spirituality
- Some of them for example Sattriya are done on the religious songs (Vaishnavite). Bharatnatyam also has its origin in Devdasi system
- The aim of performing dance is often liberation of soul which directly connects them to spirituality
- In some of the dances, postures such as Ohm Mudra, 8 mudra are formed which are primarily aimed at spiritual upliftment of oneself.

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2. How did the Sramana tradition influence the Vedic religion and led to the emergence of Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivika sects? Discuss.

श्रमण परंपरा ने वैदिक धर्म को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया तथा इसने जैन धर्म, बौद्ध धर्म और आजीविक संप्रदाय के उद्भव में कैसे मुख्य भूमिका निभाया? चर्चा कीजिए।

Sramana tradition was against the Brahmanical domination & ritualism prevalent in the society. This tradition led to emergence of Jainism, Buddhism & Ajivika sets in several ways.

- The propounder of Jainism i.e Mahavir Swami & Buddhism i.e Gautam Buddha both belonged to Kshatriya families and were against domination of Brahmins.
- These religions condemned unnecessary ritualism, parochial customs and therefore, they have their origin in Sramana tradition.
- In Brahmanical domination, animals were killed in the name of God as 'Bali' (gift) but now when the Agrarian economy started, need for animal husbandary arose and so, people immediately noticed the contradiction between Brahmanical domination and Agrarian economy.

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- In Vedic system, the job of money lending on interest was banned. Now, when the merchants wanted to lend money, they came across the contradiction. This brought them far from too rigid Vedic rituals and they came to the fold of Jainism, Buddhism.

- Sramana tradition focusses on including Women & Shudras in their ranks too. While Vedic system treated Shudras and inferior and by & large, had some anti women practices; the rise of Sramana tradition opened their door to Jainism, Buddhism etc.

- The undue hooplah around transmigration of soul, rebirth etc. were not given this much weightage in new Sramana tradition

- The prevalent malpractices in Vedic system i.e acceptance of costly gifts, anti-women tendencies, Idol worship also led to Sramana tradition criticising them and paving way for Jainism, Buddhism etc.

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3. Post-Mauryan five centuries are often referred to as the "Dark Period" of Indian History akin to the Dark Ages of Europe. Do you agree with the view?

यूरोप के अंधकार युग के समान मौर्योत्तर काल के पाँच सदियों को अक्सर भारतीय इतिहास के "अंधकार युग" के रूप में संदर्भित किया जाता है। क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं?

~~G.S.P.K~~

Post-Mauryan five centuries were about advent of external powers such as Greeks, Shaks, Parthians & Kushans. Considering their role on Indian architecture, way of living; "Dark Period" is a misnomer.

- Military governorship
- Indo-Greek Gausenic Architecture/ Gandhara Architecture
- Pattoons long coats, boots etc.
- Large scale gold coins by greeks which are definitely attributable to kings.
- Science & Technology developments; Art of growing silk.

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4. The relationship between the British imperialists and the Indian Princely States changed from 'Struggle for Equality' to 'Policy of Equal Federation' according to their changing needs. Analyze.

ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवादियों और भारतीय रियासतों के बीच के संबंध उनकी बदलती आवश्यकताओं के हिसाब से 'समानता के लिए संघर्ष' से बदलकर 'समान परिसंघ की नीति' में परिवर्तित हो गया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The relationship between the British Imperialists and Princely states was a dynamic one which changed as per the needs of Imperialists.

In 1857 revolt, Princely states stood tall with British empire. Before this, Imperialists followed policy of Subsidiary Alliance, Doctrine of Lapse so that some sort of influence can be ~~maintied~~ maintained in the administration. Several states were annexed in the name of Doctrine of lapse and misgovernance.

But as the Princely states, stood firm with the British empire during revolt of 1857, British policy towards them changed. Now, In proclamation of 1858, Annexation was done away with and princely states were supposed to consider Imperialists as the Paramount power.

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But as the Independence struggle proceeded, the dynamics again came into play. The Indian National Congress started taking up their cause initially indirectly and then, directly.

This led to British policy changing ~~them~~ to 'Policy of ring fence' i.e to use them as Buffer states and then, isolating them so that they remain unaffected by the Independence struggle

As the freedom struggle, moved ahead, Princely states now demanded independence/ more autonomy So, to check growing discontent in the people of Princely states, Imperialists moved to 'Policy of Equal Federation.' (after ~~Act~~ Act of 1935)

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5. While the Indian capitalist class could have contributed significantly towards the Indian national movement, it remained a bystander. Examine.

यद्यपि भारतीय पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में अपना महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दे सकता था, परंतु यह एक मूकदर्शक बना रहा। परीक्षण कीजिए।

- Indian capitalist class which included industry-owners, wealthy merchants had quite a complex relationship with the Indian National Movement. This relationship changed from not taking part in Independence struggle at all to active participation in later stages.

- Lack of participation in the Non. Cooperation Movement

The Capitalist class by and large did not take part in the freedom struggle. During these times, when Gandhiji put forth enormous faith in capacity of masses, Capitalist class stayed away citing lack of alternative vision among the masses. The British policy of 'Divide & Rule' had another dimension in the growing differences between Capitalists & peasants.

- Ambivalence about Civil Disobedience Movement:

The same kind of confusion/isolatory tendencies

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were visible in the Civil disobedience movement. While Gandhiji led the Dandi March, capitalists did not come out in open supporting him.

Active participation during Quit India Movement :

- When Congress launched the 'final struggle' for Indian Independence, Capitalists now decided to join in. As the world was moving towards centralising Communism, Capitalists at this juncture thought it wise to get into the movement.

Hence, the Capitalist Class stayed as a bystander during the early phases of the struggle but participated actively during the final phase of Indian freedom struggle.

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6. Examine whether the mutiny of 1857 was an organized and planned revolt or a spontaneaous insurrection. Also, discuss the reasons for its limited territorial spread.

इस बात का परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या 1857 का विद्रोह एक संगठित और सुनियोजित विद्रोह था अथवा एक स्वतः स्फूर्त विद्रोह था। इसके अलावा, इसके सीमित क्षेत्रीय विस्तार के कारणों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

The muting of 1857 had its immediate cause in use of Enfield Rifle whose cartridges were made up of cow & ~~beef~~ ~~pi~~ pig meat and had to be bitten off before using. This hurt the sentiments of a Hindu soldier. With this immediate reason, the muting of 1857 spread.

If we go back in time, we get to see ignored state of Artisans and Craftsmen, poor state of peasants because of Oppressive land regime, Complete de-industrialization and lack of progress, presence of Christian Missionaries (Chaplains) in the Army, response from Orthodox sections of the society, discriminatory practices against peasants etc. were some of the reason that led to it. With so many grievances at the backhand, the muting couldn't have been merely a spontaneous insurrection.

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With Nana Sahib in Nagpur, ~~Begum~~ Hazrat Begum and son Birjis Qadir in Lucknow, Rani Laxmi Bai in Jhansi and Ruler Bahadur Shah in Delhi; with scattered leadership at so many places; the mutiny couldn't have been a mere spontaneous insurrection.

- The Southern part & eastern part remained completely unaffected by the Mutiny. Primarily, the leadership of the revolt belonged to North & Central India and there were no developed channels of communication between extreme parts of the country.
- Lack of transport facilities / language barrier also allowed people from several parts to remain unaffected.

With the Intelligentsia / Capitalist class not taking part in it, the territorial spread had to be limited because you need ideological support for expanding a movement.

- lack of resources / Trained Militarymen was also a prominent reason limiting its spread.

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7. The system of permanent settlement not only had economic consequences, but also gave rise to a new social structure in the Indian society. Explain.

स्थायी बंदोबस्त प्रणाली का न केवल आर्थिक दुष्परिणाम रहा, बल्कि इसने भारतीय समाज में एक नई सामाजिक संरचना को भी जन्म दिया। व्याख्या कीजिए।

The system of Permanent Settlement involved setting up the expected revenue at a fixed level (for 20 years) and expected Zamindars to deposit 10/11 of total extraction to Colonial regime and keep 1/11th part with himself.

In this system, the land revenue was kept high and it led to disastrous economic consequences. Even when there were no rainfall/ less productivity, peasant had to somehow make for it as the Zamindar would anyway had to submit his share to the Colonial empire. This led to increased economic exploitation of the peasant class.

As the Zamindar had to give a fixed share to Colonial empire, he would often use force in extracting more so that he get more than his share. This led to further exploitation of masses and security of revenue for the British empire.

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With the system, a new social structure emerged. If the peasant failed to submit his due, he was to be evicted and his land confiscated, this rise to a land-less section of the society as well as another section which had land and enjoy right to extract land revenue from the peasants i-e Zamindars.
Therefore, this diabolical system of land-less and land-owners. With the prevalent caste structure it was seen that the land-less class primarily belonged to the 'lower caste. This further ~~infrac~~ enforced the notion of casteism
Hence, the Permanent settlement had both economic & social consequences.

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8. Discuss the circumstances that led to an alliance between the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movements? Critically analyse the implications of this alliance on the Indian freedom movement.

उन परिस्थितियों की चर्चा कीजिए जो खिलाफत और असहयोग आंदोलनों के बीच एक गठबंधन के बनने का कारण बनीं ? भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन पर इस गठबंधन के प्रभावों का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The time after World War 1 had Khilafat & Non-Cooperation Movement (NCM) coming to the fore.

- Turkey was not treated well during the World war 1 and its aftermath. In the treaty of versailles, it was not given its fair share of territories and was discriminated against. The religious head Caliphate of the Muslims was in Turkey and so, the poor treatment meted out to Turkey, didnot go down well with the Indian Muslims too.

- Emergence of New leadership in Muslims: With the formation of Muslim league in Dacca, the fault lines between Congress & Muslims seemed to grow but then, rise of a new leadership which renounced Aligarh Movement thoughts, happened which called for

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cementing ties between Congress and Muslims ~~league~~.

- The Khilafat movement was against the discrimination faced by Turkey and was composed of Younger Nationalists like Ali brothers, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad etc.

- Overtime, it was felt that only joint fight can get us through the British empire.

The implications were many-fold.

- Mixing of Religious cause with freedom struggle : As Khilafat and Non Cooperation Movement, allied, questions were raised as to why a political movement should be merged with a religious cause. This also led to greater Communalization of politics at later stages with the use of responsivits such as Lala Lajpat Rai and Vir Kelkar

- As the people of Turkey rose in rebellion against the Caliphate, large-scale reforms were done and office of Caliphate (Khalifa) was abolished. This short term nature also came to criticism.

- But overall, with the joint alliance coming, Hindus and Muslims fought together for cause,

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and became a major worry for Britishers.

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9. The emergence of national multimedia conglomerates in the post-liberalization period has not only changed the nature of journalism but also affected democratic mobilization in India. Discuss with examples.

उदारीकरण के बाद की अवधि में राष्ट्रीय मल्टीमीडिया समूह के अविर्भाव ने न केवल पत्रकारिता की प्रकृति को परिवर्तित किया है बल्कि इसने भारत में लोकतांत्रिक लामबंदी को भी प्रभावित किया है। उदहारण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

The emergence of National Multimedia ~~Conglomerate~~ Conglomerates aftermath the liberalisation, changed the face of journalism.

- During early times, print Media was a dominating force which was vital for information to the people. As the large-scale Multimedia companies emerged, the landscape changed from print-Media to Digital Media. Now TVs / studio-debates also go a long way in making people informed which was the primary ~~job~~ job of Journalism.

- With liberalisation, as the state control reduced and more & more companies came, this led to growing competition between them for journalism which is a good thing But. the tendencies of sensationalization also emerged which still remains the largest menace of

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neo-journalism.

- Earlier, the mobilization techniques were people-centric, more force was given to mobilize people on a personal basis. Now, the TV has taken the place. During the elections too, advertisements of political parties and their vision, replaced the large-scale door to door campaign undertaken.

- With the section of society which still doesn't have access to digital media, this emergence of conglomerates has also led to increased inequality in digital information domain

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10. Operation Flood created a strong foundation to transform India's dairy sector into a vibrant business activity. Explain. Why could the example of Amul not be replicated in other areas of the country?

श्वेत क्रान्ति (ऑपरेशन फ्लड) ने भारत के डेयरी क्षेत्रक को आकर्षक व्यावसायिक गतिविधि में रूपांतरित करने के लिए एक सशक्त आधार का निर्माण किया। व्याख्या कीजिए। अमूल के उदाहरण का देश के अन्य भागों में अनुकरण क्यों नहीं किया जा सका?

- Operation flood was based on ideas of Cooperativisation. With several small units coming together at the principle of 'One member, One vote'; the smaller units felt incentivised to join large-scale ~~to~~ cooperative.
- Diversification: Operation flood did not restrict itself to milk-production but also, diversified into a wholesome Dairy products. This as a matter of policy, helped the cause of building strong foundation for India's dairy sector.
- Household Women empowerement: With women also taking part in activities of cooperative, this led to healthy, inclusive dairy sector and enhanced its business value.
- The milk producers who did not get fair price of their produce. Now, as a cooperative; their bargaining power increased and emergence of vibrant business took place.

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The example of Amul could not be replicated in the other areas of the country.

- Reservations about Cooperativisation: In other parts of the country, people still believed in their individual bargaining power, rather than arranging themselves in Cooperatives. The lack of awareness about cooperativisation stalled more Amul-like ventures.

- Absence of charismatic leadership like Varghese Kurien: Kurien was a man of vision. His vision about diversification, empowerment of women etc. had no parallel in the country.

- Absence of political will: The political will required to formulate Cooperativisation, is seen to be lacking.

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11. Implementation of the language provisions in the Constitution proved to be a formidable task even though the Congress party was in power all over the country. In this regard, discuss the challenges and the manner in which the language issue was resolved.

पूरे देश में कांग्रेस पार्टी के सत्ता में रहने के बावजूद, संविधान में भाषा संबंधी प्रावधान का कार्यान्वयन एक दुरूह कार्य सिद्ध हुआ। इस सन्दर्भ में, भाषाई मुद्दों के समाधान के तरीकों तथा इसके मार्ग में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

- After the independence, question of language became a difficult proposition to resolve.

Before Independence, there was large scale consensus on making Hindi as the official language. But, as we became independent, question were raised in the form of opposition from other languages.

- Tamil Nadu with its language Tamil, took this conflict to streets in the form of Anti-Hindi Agitation, etc. Finally, Hindi along with English was made the official language of the union with a view of having a relook after 15 years. After 15 years, English continued to be the official language.

- Three-language formula was adopted in which In Northern states, Hindi, English & another Indian language was to be taught. Same was for Southern states.

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Another language issue was reorganisation of states on linguistic lines. Dhar Commission categorially rejected ~~the~~ language as the basis for reorganisation of states. The JVP Committee also had the same view. But, amid agitation & death by Sriramulu, a separant Telugu-speaking state was carved out of Madras.

After this, 1st State Reorganisation Commission which had Fazl Ali, Panikkar & Kunjru as its members, though rejected 'One state, One language' formula but more or less accepted the demand for linguistic states.

Hence, the two-dimensional linguistic question was resolved through adoption of Hindi + English both as official languages, Three language formula and formation of linguistic states.

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12. The Cold War was a geopolitical, ideological, and economic struggle between two world superpowers. Discuss. What were the factors responsible for the end of the Cold War?

शीत-युद्ध, विश्व की दो महाशक्तियों के बीच एक भू-राजनैतिक, वैचारिक तथा आर्थिक संघर्ष था। चर्चा कीजिए। शीत-युद्ध की समाप्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारण कौन से थे?

As the World war II ended, European powers went into debt-cycle, emergence of two superpowers USA & USSR happened. Both these world powers, did not come into direct conflict but kept challenging each other through various dimensions.

- Ideological struggle: USA followed Capitalism as its state policy and in several policy doctrines such as Truman doctrine, Eisenhower doctrine talked about containment of Communism. The USSR on the other hand, followed Communism & rejected capitalistic ideas. The struggle for expanding ~~each other's~~ own ideology's influence is reflected in Marshall Aid (USA) & Molotov plan (USSR) to make European countries their allies.

- Geopolitical struggle: As the ideology differed, USA formed NATO which included Britain, France etc, as a military block. USSR also reciprocated

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by forming 'Warsaw Pact'. Formation of several other organisations such as SEATO, CENTO, Baghdad Pact underscore the growing geopolitical rivalry between USA & USSR.

- Economic struggle: The economic system of both countries were at variance, hence, they followed policy of expanding their influence. USA started Marshall Aid to European countries to help their reconstruction post WW II; USSR also had Molotov plan for eastern European countries.

As the cold war collapsed, ideological, geopolitical and economical rivalry came to end.

Reasons:

- Fall of Soviet Union: With Gorbachev's policy of Glasnost (Openness) & Perestroika (Restructuring) came, the core communist principles shook; opposition grew and in a coup by Yeltsin, Gorbachev had to give up power. With countries such as Poland, Czechoslovakia etc. getting impatient; Soviet Union as an entity collapsed into independent states.
- Rise of Neo-liberalism / Market forces: With the liberalisation coming in, ~~co~~ communism had very few takers.

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- The countries also felt the importance of sovereignity and stopped falling into trap of taking stands one way or the other

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13. While there were some similarities between Hitler's Nazism and Mussolini's Fascism, there were certain fundamental differences as well. Discuss.

यद्यपि हिटलर के नाजीवाद तथा मुसोलिनी के फासीवाद के बीच कुछ समानताएं थीं, तथापि उनके बीच कुछ आधारभूत अंतर भी विद्यमान थे। चर्चा कीजिए।

Hitler's Nazism in Germany and Mussolini's Fascism in Italy had their share of similarities and differences which are as follows:

Similarities :-

- Both had Anti-democratic principles: While Hitler refused to accept verdict of election and marched ahead; the same was the case with Mussolini.
- Against Communism: Both of these had support of rich merchants, landowning class as they had to check rise of strength of peasants and workers. In this regard, fascism - Nazism were same
- No freedom of speech & expression / Complete Totalitarian
- Extreme use of violence
- Undermining the world order
- Right wing ideology
- Militarism: Hitler also introduced 'Conscription' (Permanent Compulsory Military service),

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Differences :-

- While the Nazism in Germany even abolished the authority of the King & the Church; In fascism, Mussolini ruled by taking in confidence King & Church. Church had considerable say in Mussolini's state of affairs.
- Hitler's Nazism had completely anti-semitic tone as he killed jews indiscriminately and vowed to established pure German state. Fascism though was militant, was not totally anti-semitic.
- Nazism's militarism/militant supremacy was much greater than fascism as evident from the setback Italy suffered in Egypt & Hitler had to come to the rescue of Mussolini. Many felt that Mussolini was becoming embarrassment for Hitler.

Hence, Nazism and Fascism though similar on some fronts, also had dissimilarities.

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14. What were the conditions that favored imperialism in Asia and Africa? Discuss the long-term impacts of imperialist control on the countries of Asia and Africa.

एशिया और अफ्रीका में साम्राज्यवाद को बढ़ावा देने वाली परिस्थितियां कौन-सी थीं? एशियाई तथा अफ्रीकी देशों पर साम्राज्यवादी नियंत्रण के दीर्घकालीन प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए।

As the imperialism flourished in Asia and Africa, several reasons can be attributed to it.

- Lack of a unified Political Authority/power: During the times of 18th century, no unified power ruled in Africa, nor in Asia. For example India was ruled by rulers of Bengal and several other rulers at the same time. Lack of unified leadership led to colonialist powers coming and establishing their supremacy.

- Raw Material: Continents of Africa + Asia were full of natural resources + raw material. In India, raw cotton was used as a tool for exploitation. In Africa, cocoa/coffee/ivory etc were the tools for imperialist exploitation.

- Abundance of labour: With cheap labour required for economic exploitation of the countries, conditions of Asia-Africa were in favour. Soon, Britishers used slaves from Africa for their own imperialist gains.

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- With Industrial Revolution taking place in several parts of the world, need for Market for finished goods was felt. Asia & Africa provided the same.
- Lack of education - This came to be handy for them in ruling Asia - Africa with impunity

Long-term impacts:

- Deindustrialization / Under-development: The concious policy of neglecting industrialization & development in colonies, led to these regions leaving behind in the race of development.
- Neglect of education & health: Education & health was completely ignored, long-term impacts of which are rise in prevalence of Tropical diseases, lack of health infrastructure, significant illiteracy etc.
- Divide & Rule': The segmented societies of colonies will often clash in the form of Communalism or tribal Conflicts. Example: Rwanda Genocide (1994) after vacation by Belgium among two tribes.
- Racial discrimination: 'Whites' belonging to colonial powers will enforce their racial supremacy over 'blacks' / 'Natives' of the region.
- Economic exploitation / Drain of wealth

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15. Briefly discuss the issues that led to the rise of ethnic insurgency in Sri Lanka in the 1980s. How did the Indo-Sri Lanka Accord attempt to address them?

1980 के दशक में श्रीलंका में नस्लीय अलगावाद के उद्भव के लिये जिम्मेदार कारकों की संक्षिप्त चर्चा कीजिए। भारत-श्रीलंका समझौते के माध्यम से किस प्रकार इसका समाधान प्रस्तुत करने का प्रयत्न किया गया।

Sri lanka is often named as 'One State, Two Nations' because of conflicts between its Sinhalese Majority population and Tamilian minority.

The 'Tamil' minority in Srilanka resided in Northern and Eastern parts of the country. These parts of the country were under-developed. This led to the feeling among Tamilians that they are being discriminated against as a matter of state policy.

The presence (excessive) of military in these regions also led to further alienation of Tamils. Human rights violation took place.

The Sinhalese Majority refused to come on terms with Tamil population and fault lines emerged. The discrimination took militant form ~~in~~ with the rise of LTTE (Liberation of Tamil Tiger Eelam). LTTE used guerilla warfare to advance its cause.

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- India sent its Peace Keeping force there in order to maintain peace and stablize law and order.

India- Sri Lanka 1987 Accord:

- The accord was signed between Rajiv Gandhi and Jayawardhene for promoting peace in Sri Lanka.
- Northern & Eastern Provinces: Provincial Councils were formed, Principle of democratic elections in these councils was to be followed. This assuaged Tamil sentiments in the form of democratic devolution of power
- Excess demilitarization was stopped and it was promised that civilian govt will govern
- Constitutional changes: which reduced the powers of President and promoted Parliamentarianism
- Reconstruction / Development works at Northern & Eastern Provincial councils were to be undertaken

Such agreements of development, demilitarization, democratic devolution of power, democratic conduct of elections addressed the concerns of minority

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16. Investment in the future of girl child is not only a question of economic priority but also one of social attitude. Comment. How can the government schemes help change entrenched social attitudes vis a vis the girl child?

बालिकाओं के भविष्य हेतु निवेश करना केवल आर्थिक प्राथमिकता का ही नहीं वरन् सामाजिक अभिवृत्ति का भी एक प्रश्न है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। सरकारी योजनायें बालिकाओं के प्रति सामाजिक अभिवृत्तियों को परिवर्तित करने में किस प्रकार सहयोग कर सकती हैं?

- Investing in the development/ education / health of girl child must not be seen merely as a economic dimension but also it must be looked at from the social prism.
- A girl if educated/ skilled properly is as much as an asset to the society as a boy is. Both can contribute to economic development of the country.
- A girl if educated, not just educates herself but also educates the entire family. This leads to wider coverage of awareness.
- With prevalence of social ills such as dowry, education of girl child is often seen with the prism of economic priority. With girls taking equal part in the economic development, this needs to be done away with.
- The social attitude which is filled with patriarchy often undermines the need for

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investment in a future of girl child.

- The Male dominating notion links girl to household works and not with jobs like boys do. Here, social attitude comes into play.
- The absence of inheritance of property by girls, despite lawful, also shapes this skewed notion.

Government schemes, if implemented fully, can go a long way in changing social attitudes:

- Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Abhiyan: (BBBP)

This not just talks about identifying gender discriminated districts but also talks about education through involvement of Min of HRD.

- Sukanya Smriddhi Yojana: which guarantees returns to a female child after she is 18, is an attempt to break patriarchical notions which undermine the economic utility of investing in education.
- Swayam Siddha: Initiatives such as these, aimed at skilling women, would break the notion that women are only good for household works and can not be a breadwinner.

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Hence, the implementation of schemes can go a long way in ensuring that deeply entrenched social attitudes are busted.

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17. Suicide is a leading cause of death among young people not only in India but also in other countries. Why are the youth vulnerable to suicides? Discuss some strategies to address the problem of suicides among the youth.

आत्महत्या, न केवल भारत में वरन् अन्य देशों में भी युवाओं के बीच मृत्यु का एक प्रमुख कारण है। युवा आत्महत्या के प्रति सुभेद्य क्यों होते हैं? युवाओं में आत्महत्या की समस्या का समाधान करने हेतु कुछ रणनीतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Suicide is a prominent reason of death among the youth world wide. Several reasons underscore the vulnerability of youths towards suicides such as:

- Lack of emotional Maturity: Youths are emotionally incapable/ immature of handling too much pressure. This often becomes the cause of their taking extreme step.
- Peer pressure/ Cut-throat competition: The undue competition that a youth is forced into, in education/job often becomes a cause for his/her suicide
- Under-employment/ Unemployment: ~~Ed~~ Even after youth are educated, lack of employment avenues often increase their vulnerability towards suicide. Peer pressure also comes into play at this stage.
- Lack of counselling/ Generational gap: The generational gap stops youth from sharing

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their concerns/ apprehensions with the parents/ elder. At this stage, when caught up in anxiety, he/she gets no counselling and take extreme step of killing oneself.

Strategies to reduce this menace:

- Reforms in education system: The education system must be changed to suit realities, curriculum must be linked to industrial requirements, Conceptual clarity must be given due weightage.
- Development of Hobbies/ Sports - Yoga culture: steps like these, will also ensure easing of undue anxiety and will stop our youth from falling prey to extreme steps.
- Employment centric initiatives / Vocationalization of education
- Proper counselling system in schools/ homes/ communities
- Societal attitude needs to change. The idea is to realize the potential of youth and not throw him in the undue competition which unnecessarily chokes his/her thought process

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18. Unemployment can not be ascribed only to economic factors, social and personal factors equally contribute to this phenomenon. Discuss.

बेरोजगारी के लिए केवल आर्थिक कारकों को जिम्मेदार नहीं माना जा सकता; सामाजिक और व्यक्तिगत कारक भी इस परिघटना के लिए समान रूप से उत्तरदायी हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Unemployment can be viewed from several dimensions.

- Economic factors :- With the country's economy not realising its full potential, unemployment is evident. Burden on Agriculture and declining productivity in agriculture has worsened the causes. Industry hasn't been able to take some burden off the agriculture. Only those who were skilled enough have moved to services.
- Low focus on labour-intensive industries is also a reason behind prevalent unemployment.
- Several people who are employed but earn below their full potentials further underline the economic factors for unemployment.
- Social factors : The caste system is still prevalent in the society. The so-called 'lower caste' is still occupied in jobs

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such as Manual-scavenging (though banned by law)
The unproductive jobs that these socially downtrodden sections do, is a cause of unemployment. The reservations haven't helped either as their benefit is cornered by few sections and downtroddens have been left behind.
- With these social faultlines still existing, many people still don't have fair access to education & skill development. This also leads to unemployment.
- Personal factors :- such as huge family size and limited land availability have also worsened the case of unemployment.
- Lack of awareness personally about the government programmes / schemes which work towards skilling people and employing them, further contribute to phenomenon of unemployment
Hence, unemployment can be ascribed not just to economic factors but also social & personal factors.

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19. With overpopulated cities and their strained infrastructure, India is in the midst of an urban crisis. How far can the Smart Cities Mission help in upgradation of exisiting cities in the country? What are the reservations of local bodies with respect to this mission?

अत्यधिक जनसंख्या वाले शहरों एवं उनकी दबावयुक्त अवसंरचना के कारण, भारत शहरी संकट से जूझ रहा है। देश में वर्तमान शहरों के उन्नयन में स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन कितना सहयोग प्रदान कर सकता है। इस मिशन के संबंध में स्थानीय निकायों की पूर्वापेक्षाएँ क्या हैं?

- Amid growing urbanisation, India faces the challenge of infrastructure development and sustainable urbanization. Smart cities Mission is a step in this direction.
- Under this mission, 100 cities (in 1st phase) have been selected. They will be helped to develop under sustainable way such as :-
- Solid Waste Management :
- Upgradation of Transport facilities
- e-governance initiatives
- Slum Rehabilitation
- Smart Metering in Electricity distribution
- Piped water to each household
- Promotion of environmentally sound practices such as Green buildings.
- Municipal governance etc.

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With such large scale reform on the cards, Smart Cities can go a long way in ensuring that the 'urban-crisis' is mitigated.

Reservations of local bodies:-

- Absence of full-scale tax-levying powers
- Financial dependence on state government
- Lack of seperate Municipal Cadre (officers are no specialists in Municipal governance).
- The designing of project must be given to local bodies.
- Excessive bureaucratization.
- Resources for developing smart cities: No consolidated framework has been proposed as yet.
- No clarity on P-P-P (Public private Partnership) and its terms of reference

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20. What are Personal Law Boards? Are their decisions binding on citizens? How can the incongruence between the principles followed by them and those of the common law courts be reconciled? Discuss.

पर्सनल लॉ बोर्ड क्या हैं? क्या उनके निर्णय नागरिकों पर बाध्यकारी हैं? उनके द्वारा अनुपालन किए जाने वाले सिद्धांतों एवं सामान्य कानूनी अदालतों के सिद्धांतों के मध्य विसंगति की स्थिति में किस प्रकार सामंजस्य स्थापित किया जा सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Personal law Boards are entities which adjudicate on the matters of personal law such as divorce, separation, mariage etc.

- ~~Seve~~ Though Hindus religious practices act are governed by Hindu Marriage Act & Hindu Succession Act etc, for Muslims; Muslim Personal Law Board which is a separate entity from government adjudicates the dispute.
- With the separation of such civil law boards, their decisions are deemed to be binding on citizens as the personal customs (of Muslims) haven't been ventured into by the courts.
- Off late, the incogruence between principles being followed by them and that of the common law, came to the fore. Ex: Shaira Bano case, in which the lady opposed the prevalent 'Triple Talaq' practice

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Even before this, right to seek maintenance from a husband, has also come to the judicial scrutiny.

- The idea of reconciling the prevalent differences between these laws lies in
- Deliberations & discussions. Large scale consultation must be done by the government in order to sense public opinion on the derogatory practices existing and then, suitable policy option can be considered.
- Increased awareness & educational avenues among the minority, will also go a long way in ensuring that these principles which are outrightly derogatory in nature, must be done away with.
- All of this must be done in an atmosphere of cooperation, reduced hostilities and holistic view of the issue must be taken into account.
- Timely judicial intervention can also be a key in ensuring reconciliation

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